

all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2086. Also, petition of Morris Goldhamer, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2087. By Mr. MURDOCK: Petition of D. O. Easley and 90 other citizens of Arizona, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2088. Also, petition of Mrs. A. P. Boone and 189 other members of the Arizona Woman's Christian Temperance Union, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2089. Also, petition of Mary N. Pulsifer and 236 other citizens of Arizona, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2090. Also, petition of the First Southern Baptist Church with 38 signatures of citizens of Tucson, Ariz., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2091. By Mr. JEFFREY: Petition of Marie Pfoztger and sundry citizens of Hamilton, Ohio, urging the reduction of absenteeism, the conservation of manpower, and the speeding of war production by prohibiting the sale, manufacture, and transportation of alcoholic liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2092. By Mr. ANGELL: Petition of the Oregon Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking for the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2093. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition transmitted by Mrs. T. J. Town, of Jackson, Mich., and signed by 38 other residents of the community, urging the enactment of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2094. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of Minnie Eastman and 128 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2095. Also, petition of Mrs. E. R. Grover and 28 citizens of East Lansing, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2096. Also, petition of Harry L. Pierce and 135 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2097. Also, petition of Jennie M. Porter and 21 citizens of Brownsville, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2098. Also, petition of Herbert C. Schmalzriedt and 73 persons who attended the sessions of the Highland Lake Bible Conference at Highland Lake Inn, Highland Lake, N. Y., from June 20 to June 30, 1943, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2099. Also, petition of Mrs. J. H. Flewell and 97 citizens of Long Beach, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2100. Also, petition of Nella Merrill Cantrell and 20 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2101. Also, petition of Mrs. H. W. Bennett and 50 citizens of Mayfield, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2102. Also, petition of Mrs. W. S. Ablett and 77 citizens of Coronado Beach, Fla., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2103. Also, petition of Ida M. Lawrence and 40 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2104. Also, petition of Mrs. Charles H. Zeigler and 22 citizens of Baltimore, Md., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation

of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2105. Also, petition of A. C. Backlund and 34 citizens of Barnom, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2106. Also, petition of S. L. Zimmerman and 22 citizens of Catonsville, Md., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2107. Also, petition signed by a number of citizens of Port Byron, N. Y., urging enactment of legislation, forbidding liquor advertising in all publications, thereby conserving paper so necessary to war production, and at the same time be a factor in uplifting the morals of young people who read those publications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1943

The 14th of September being the day prescribed by Senate Concurrent Resolution 17 for the reconvening of the Congress, the Senate assembled in its Chamber this day.

HENRY A. WALLACE, of Iowa, Vice President of the United States, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Our Father who art in heaven and in the earth and in the hearts of men, hallowed be Thy name. Without Thee our striving would be losing. Our strength is unequal to our tasks. Undergird us, we beseech Thee, with Thine enabling might, in the inner man. To us in Thy providence has been given a place of awesome responsibility in this supreme hour of the centuries. We would exercise that stewardship of power with anxious care and deep humility.

In these fateful days lead us to right decisions and to that wisdom which is from above. Conscious of a cloud of witnesses of the past and of the present, whose searching eyes are upon us in this historic Chamber, may we here consecrate ourselves anew to the fulfillment of the aims and dreams of a new world for which our sons are dying on the far battlefields of freedom. Keep us from any denial of the faith for which they are giving their all. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, July 8, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

## CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

|              |                 |               |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken        | Gillette        | Revercomb     |
| Andrews      | Green           | Reynolds      |
| Austin       | Guffy           | Robertson     |
| Bankhead     | Gurney          | Scruggam      |
| Barbour      | Hatch           | Taft          |
| Barkley      | Hawkes          | Thomas, Idaho |
| Bridges      | Hill            | Thomas, Utah  |
| Burton       | Holman          | Tobey         |
| Butler       | Johnson, Calif. | Truman        |
| Byrd         | Langer          | Tunnell       |
| Capper       | Lucas           | Tydings       |
| Caraway      | McCarran        | Vandenberg    |
| Chavez       | McClellan       | Van Nuys      |
| Clark, Idaho | McFarland       | Wagner        |
| Clark, Mo.   | McKellar        | Wallgren      |
| Connally     | McNary          | Walsh         |
| Danaher      | Maloney         | Wheeler       |
| Davis        | Maybank         | White         |
| Downey       | Millikin        | Wiley         |
| Eastland     | Moore           | Willis        |
| Ellender     | Overton         |               |
| George       | Radcliffe       |               |

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is detained on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are necessarily absent as members of a special committee of the Senate investigating matters pertaining to the conduct of the war.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are detained on official business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are absent on important public business.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent as members of a special committee of the Senate investigating matters pertaining to the conduct of the war.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is necessarily detained as a member of the Truman committee.

The following Senators are necessarily absent:

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator

from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE AFTER ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of July 8, 1943,

Subsequent to the adjournment of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate received from the House of Representatives the following message:

That the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions of the Senate:

S. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the two Houses from July 8, 1943, to September 14, 1943; and

S. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Presiding Officers to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions after the adjournment of the two Houses.

That the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2912) to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. LEA, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

## ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED AFTER ADJOURNMENT

The message further announced that subsequent to adjournment, under authority of Senate Concurrent Resolution 18, the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument;

H. R. 1396. An act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States;

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts;

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2935. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2968. An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved December 26, 1941, as amended.

H. R. 3030. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; and

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

## APPROVAL OF SENATE BILLS AFTER ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to the adjournment of the Senate, notified the Secretary of the Senate that he had approved and signed the following acts:

On July 9, 1943:

S. 1316. An act to provide for clerical assistance at post offices, branches, or stations serving military and naval personnel, and for other purposes;

On July 12, 1943:

S. 35. An act to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States; and

S. 1134. An act to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes.

On July 16, 1943:

S. 1252. An act to amend the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1413), as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119), relating to water conservation and utilization projects.

## ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM FILED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of July 7, 1943, additional reports of the Special Committee to investigate the National Defense Program, pursuant to Senate Resolution 71, Seventy-seventh Congress, and Senate Resolution 6, Seventy-eighth Congress, were submitted during adjournment of the Senate, as follows:

On July 10, 1943, by Mr. WALLGREN, relating to aircraft (pt. 10 of Rept. No. 10); and

On July 16, 1943, by Mr. TRUMAN, relating to the comparative merits of rayon and cotton tire cord (pt. 11 of Rept. No. 10).

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF SENATE LIAISON OFFICE OF BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I desire to inform Members of the Senate that the Bureau of Naval Personnel, at the request of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, has established a Senate liaison office for the purpose of answering requests by telephone from Members of the Senate and their staffs concerning factual personnel information in regard to Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. The office is located in room 461 of the Senate Office Building. Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Frederick A. McLaughlin, U. S. N. R., is officer in charge. Telephone numbers of the Senate liaison office are as follows: Extensions 1529 and 1530.

This liaison officer should be contacted only on naval personnel matters. All other naval matters or requests for information should be taken up directly with the Secretary of the Navy's office or the heads of the various naval bureaus as in the past.



The letter from the Bureau of Personnel of the Navy is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL,  
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1943.  
The Honorable DAVID I. WALSH,  
Chairman, Committee on Naval Affairs,  
The United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers further to your letter of May 7, 1943, and the Bureau's letter to you dated July 3, 1943.

I am pleased to advise you that, in accordance with your request, arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a Senate liaison office to assist Members of the Senate who desire factual information concerning naval personnel. This office is to be established in room 461 of the Senate Office Building and will be in operation as of September 8, 1943.

The Senate liaison office will be in charge of Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Frederick McLaughlin, U. S. N. R., and will be under the general supervision of Lt. Paul Whitehead, U. S. N. R., officer in charge, Congressional Information Service. The telephone numbers of the Senate liaison office are as follows:

Capitol, National 3120, extensions 1529 and 1530.

Navy Department, Republic 7400, extension 61209.

It is a pleasure to comply with your wishes in this matter and to extend this further service to you and other members of the Senate in matters relating to the activities of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

RANDALL JACOBS,  
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,  
The Chief of Naval Personnel.

#### URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1943

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the legislative clerk and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

On July 12 I reluctantly signed H. R. 2714, the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943. I felt obliged to approve it because it appropriates funds which were essential to carry on the activities of almost every agency of Government during the recess of the Congress.

If it had been possible to veto the objectionable rider, which has been attached to this Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, but which has no relevancy to it, without delaying essential war appropriations, I should unhesitatingly have done so.

This rider prohibited any Government department or agency from employing at any time in the future, after November 15, three named individuals who are now employed by different Government agencies, unless they are appointed to office by the President and confirmed by the Senate prior to that date.

There is no suggestion that the three named individuals have not loyally and competently performed the duties for which they have been employed. They are sought to be disqualified for Federal employment because of political opinions attributed to them.

The provision aimed at these men does not define the offices they hold and does

not seek to make appointment to those offices subject to Senate approval. As a matter of fact, the clause permitting them to remain in Government employment after November 15 subject to Presidential appointment and Senate approval was inserted only after the Senate had refused to accept a provision requiring their immediate removal from Government employment and their permanent disqualification for the Federal service. The Senate rejected the compromise as incorporated in this bill once, and agreed to it only after the House conferees had refused to agree to any bill without a provision aimed at the removal of these three named individuals. The Senate yielded, as I have been forced to yield, to avoid delaying our conduct of the war.

But I cannot so yield without placing on record my view that this provision is not only unwise and discriminatory, but unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court has defined a bill of attainder as "a legislative act which inflicts punishment without judicial trial." The rider in this bill operates perpetually to disqualify three named individuals from holding office in their Government unless they are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate before November 15. It is directed at named individuals and not at specified statutory offices. No judicial trials have been held. No impeachment proceedings have been instituted. This rider is an unwarranted encroachment upon the authority of both the executive and the judicial branches under our Constitution. It is not, in my judgment, binding upon them.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 14, 1943.

#### SEGREGATION OF LOYAL AND DISLOYAL JAPANESE IN RELOCATION CENTERS (S. DOC. NO. 96)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read by the legislative clerk, and, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, September 14, 1943.

Subject: Senate Resolution 166 adopted by the Senate on July 6, 1943.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

SIR: On July 6, 1943, the Senate considered and agreed to Senate Resolution 166.

The resolution relates to the program for relocating persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from west-coast military areas, and asks that the President issue an Executive order to accomplish two things—(1) to direct the War Relocation Authority to segregate the disloyal persons, and the persons whose loyalty is questionable, from those whose loyalty to the United States has been established, and (2) to direct the appropriate agency of the Government to issue a full and complete authoritative statement on conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations.

I find that the War Relocation Authority has already undertaken a program of segregation. That program is now under way. The first train movements began in early September.

In response to the resolution I asked the Director of the Office of War Mobilization to issue a full and complete authoritative public statement on conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations. A short preliminary statement on this subject was issued on July 17, 1943. A full and complete statement is being made public today. Copies of these statements are transmitted with this message.

Thus, both of the steps called for in Senate Resolution 166 have already been taken, and it appears that issuance of a further Executive order is not necessary for accomplishment of these purposes.

The segregation program of the War Relocation Authority provides for transferring to a single center, the Tule Lake Center in northeastern California, those persons of Japanese ancestry residing in relocation centers who have indicated that their loyalties lie with Japan. All persons among the evacuees who have expressed a wish to return to Japan for permanent residence have been included among the segregants, along with those among the citizen evacuees who have answered in the negative, or have refused to answer, a direct question as to their willingness to declare their loyalty to the United States and to renounce any allegiance to any foreign government. In addition, those evacuees who are found, after investigation and hearing, to be ineligible to secure indefinite leave from a relocation center, under the leave regulations of the War Relocation Authority, are to be included among the segregants.

While the precise number of segregants is not established at this time because a number of leave clearance investigations have not yet been completed, it is established that the disloyal persons among the evacuees constitute but a small minority, and that the great majority of evacuees are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States.

Arrangements are being completed for the adequate guarding and supervision of the segregated evacuees. They will be adequately fed and housed and their treatment will in all respects be fair and humane; they will not, however, be eligible to leave the Tule Lake Center while the war with Japan continues or so long as the military situation requires their residence there. An appeals procedure to allow for the correction of mistakes made in determining who shall be segregated has been established so that the entire procedure may be fair and equitable.

With the segregation of the disloyal evacuees in a separate center, the War Relocation Authority proposes now to redouble its efforts to accomplish the relocation into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated areas, of those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country has remained unshaken through the hardships of the evacuation which military

necessity made unavoidable. We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible. Americans of Japanese ancestry, like those of many other ancestries, have shown that they can, and want to, accept our institutions and work loyally with the rest of us, making their own valuable contribution to the national wealth and well-being. In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war, it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate, and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all other minorities.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN SECURITIES HELD BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the sale, exchange, or other disposition of certain securities held by the Secretary of the Treasury (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

#### REPORT OF CERTAIN PERSONS COMMISSIONED IN THE ARMY

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the name, age, legal residence, rank, branch of service, with special qualifications therefor, of each person commissioned in the Army of the United States without prior commissioned military service, for the period June 1 to July 31, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### REPORTS ON PERSONNEL OF THE LAND FORCES

A letter from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to the personnel of the land forces on June 30, 1943, under the Selective Training and Service Act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Two letters from the Acting Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to the personnel of the land forces on May 31, 1943, and July 31, 1943, under the Selective Training and Service Act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED BY WAR DEPARTMENT IN PROSECUTION OF THE WAR

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of transportation furnished by the War Department for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the prosecution of the war for the period December 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

Four letters from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports stating all the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 103 aliens, 176 aliens, 86 aliens, and 172 aliens, respectively, whose deportation be suspended for more than 6 months, together with statements of the reasons for such suspension (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Immigration.

#### REPORT OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the period April 1 through June 30, 1943, of an in-

vestigation of Federal employees who are alleged to be members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government by force (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the period January 1 to July 1, 1943, showing the special assistants employed under the appropriation "Compensation of special attorneys," contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, together with the rates of compensation, the amounts paid, and a description of their duties (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### LANDS ACQUIRED FOR NAVAL USES

Two letters from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of lands acquired for naval uses from January 1 to June 30, 1943, and stating that under the act approved February 19, 1943, there was no acquisition of land, by lease or otherwise (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED BY NAVY DEPARTMENT IN PROSECUTION OF THE WAR

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of transportation furnished by the Navy Department for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the prosecution of the war, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the leasing of Indian lands for business and other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### LEASE OF LANDS IN BEHALF OF INDIANS SERVING IN THE ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the execution of leases in behalf of Indians serving in the armed forces of the United States (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### EXTENSION OF BENEFITS OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the benefits of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, in connection with the public lands, to certain persons serving in the merchant marine and to certain civilian workmen (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF PUERTO RICO AND LEGISLATION PASSED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Six letters from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a certified volume of the acts of the third regular session of the Fifteenth Legislature of Puerto Rico, February 8 to April 15, 1943 (1); copies of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I. (3); and copies of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, V. I. (2), respectively (with an accompanying document and papers); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

#### REPORT OF SURVEYS OF WASHITA RIVER WATERSHED, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS

A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law,

report of a survey of the Washita River watershed in the States of Oklahoma and Texas (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF SURVEYS ON CERTAIN WATERSHEDS

Four letters from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports of surveys on the Little Sioux River watershed in Iowa and Minnesota, the Middle Colorado River watershed in Texas, and the Potomac River drainage basins in Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, respectively (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Commerce.

#### PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Letters from various departments and agencies of the Government, submitting, pursuant to law, estimates of personnel requirements (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service, as follows:

Estimates for the quarter ending September 30, 1943, from the Treasury Department; the War Department; the Department of Justice; the Department of the Interior; the Department of Labor; National Housing Agency; Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel; Securities and Exchange Commission; Federal Trade Commission; Office of Lend-Lease Administration; General Accounting Office; Office of Alien Property Custodian; Office for Emergency Management; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Bureau of the Budget of the Executive Office of the President; Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations of the Department of State; United States offices of the Panama Railroad Co.; Liaison Office for Personnel Management of the Executive Office of the President; United States Civil Service Commission; Interstate Commerce Commission; War Relocation Authority; Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs of the Office for Emergency Management; War Production Board; Federal Communications Commission; Office of War Information; Veterans' Administration; Committee for Congested Production Areas of the Executive Office of the President; Office of Civilian Defense; Export-Import Bank of Washington; Federal Security Agency; United States Employees' Compensation Commission;

Supplemental estimates for the quarter ending September 30, 1943, from the Interstate Commerce Commission; and the Veterans' Administration; and

Revised estimates for the quarter ending September 30, 1943, from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; War Manpower Commission, exclusive of the Bureau of Selective Service; Office of Lend-Lease Administration; Office of Defense Transportation of the Office for Emergency Management (two); Federal Trade Commission; Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations of the Department of State; National War Labor Board (two); White House Office of the Executive Office of the President; Office of Price Administration; the National Archives; Office of War Information (two); United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration; the Veterans' Administration; Central Administrative Services of the Office for Emergency Management; Office of Censorship; National Labor Relations Board; and Federal Communications Commission.

#### CLAIM OF HARRY L. SMITH AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and recommendation concerning the claim of Harry L. Smith against the United States (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Claims.

#### CLAIM OF LT. COL. CHARLES H. MORHOUSE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pur-



suant to law, his report and recommendation concerning the claim of Lt. Col. Charles H. Morhouse against the United States (with an accompanying report) to the Committee on Claims.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

A letter from the Acting Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for St. Elizabeths Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### REPORT ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF DEFENSE WORKERS

A letter from the Acting Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourth quarterly report of the Commissioner of Education on the education and training of defense workers, covering the period April 1 through June 30, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DEFERRED FROM MILITARY SERVICE FOR OCCUPATIONAL REASONS

Three letters from the Director of the Selective Service System, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of registrants deferred for occupational reasons because of their employment in or under the Federal Government, on June 15, 1943 (2), and on July 15, 1943 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD ON STABILIZATION OF WAGES

Two letters from the Vice Chairman of the National War Labor Board, transmitting, in further response to Senate Resolution 130 (agreed to April 9, 1943), reports on the stabilization of wages and salaries for the months of June 1943 and July 1943, respectively (with accompanying reports); ordered to lie on the table.

#### CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO OR MODIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of contracts entered into or modified by the United States Maritime Commission under authority of Public Law 46 (77th Cong.) for the period April 1 to June 30, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

A letter from the Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

#### REPORT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of its proceedings and financial and statistical data of the several public utilities in the District for the year ended December 31, 1942 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### TRANSFERS AND REDUCTIONS OF PERSONNEL IN CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE

A letter from the Acting President of the Civil Service Commission, transmitting, in further response to Senate Resolution 84, agreed to March 1, 1943, supplemental reports for January, February, March, and April of transfers and reductions of personnel in the classified civil service (with accompanying reports); ordered to lie on the table.

#### UNIFORM TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES FOR CIVILIAN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

A letter from the President of the Civil Service Commission, transmitting a revised

draft of proposed legislation to provide uniform allowances for transportation of civilian officers and employees, their families and effects, upon permanent transfer from one official station to another or from one Federal agency to another (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

#### AMENDMENT TO CHARTER OF PETROLEUM RESERVES CORPORATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to be placed on file, and the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
Washington, September 14, 1943.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I beg to state, for the information of the Senate, that I am in receipt of a letter from the Director of the Office of Economic Warfare, under date of August 12, 1943, transmitting, pursuant to law, a certified copy of an amendment to the Charter of Petroleum Reserves Corporation, which has been placed on the files of the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

EDWIN A. HALSEY,  
Secretary.

#### REPORTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, the Secretary of the Senate has informed me that, during the recess of the Senate, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation filed with him, in accordance with law, reports for the months of May and June, 1943, and a report covering the operations of the Corporation from February 2, 1932, to June 30, 1943, inclusive, which I ask may be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reports will be referred as requested by the Senator from New York.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution of the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I., favoring the enactment of legislation to extend the benefits under certain titles of the Social Security Act to the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Puerto Rico Proindependence Congress, San Juan, P. R., and a cablegram from Dr. Juan Augusto Perea, its president, favoring the prompt enactment of legislation to provide independence for the Territory of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

A letter from the chairman of the House 1943 Hold-over Committee of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, transmitting copy of a joint report on rent control in the city and county of Honolulu, T. H. (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

A resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, T. H., favoring the enactment of Senate bill 1163, the so-called neighborhood development bill, to provide a certain post-war program for municipalities, so as to extend its provisions to cities in the Territories as well as in the States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by the City Commission of Ironwood, Mich., favoring the enact-

ment of legislation to permit the utilization by private contractors of buildings, equipment, and machinery remaining at N. Y. A. centers, including the one at Ironwood, Mich.; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution adopted by the New York State Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, favoring postponement of action on the proposed canal across the State of New Jersey as a link in the inland waterway system from New York to Florida, until the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have full opportunity to submit a revised plan; to the Committee on Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the New York State Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, favoring the adoption of a method of renegotiation of war contracts which will obviate the refunding of State taxes already collected and provide certain other relief to the States in connection therewith; to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions adopted by a conference of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, at Reno, Nev., relating to the control of surplus game on national forests, etc., the adoption of plans for post-war operations to increase game and wildlife promotion activities to give employment to men returning from the armed services, amendment of the 1929 Duck Stamp Act and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, etc.; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A resolution adopted by the Grand Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, at Santa Cruz, Calif., favoring review by the United States Supreme Court of its recent decision in a case respecting the salute to the flag by school children; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by the Grand Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, at Santa Cruz, Calif., favoring an investigation of pressure groups concerned with Japanese activities in the Pacific coast area, the conduct of Japanese concentration camps, and the War Relocation Authority; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the Native Daughters of the Golden West, at Santa Cruz, Calif., endorsing the purpose and aims of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the Native Daughters of the Golden West, at Santa Cruz, Calif., commending Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt for organizing and coordinating the work of the Western Defense Command and favoring his retention in its administration; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the Native Daughters of the Golden West, at Santa Cruz, Calif., proposing that the study of United States history be made a requirement in the schools of higher education throughout the country; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

#### "House Joint Resolution 66

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, That application be, and it hereby is, made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

#### "ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The sixteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration: *Provided,*

That in no case shall the maximum rate of tax exceed 25 percent.

"Sec. 3. The maximum rate of any tax, duty, or excise which Congress may lay and collect with respect to the devolution or transfer of property, or any interest therein, upon or in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death, or by way of gift, shall in no case exceed 25 percent.

"Sec. 4. The limitations upon the rates of said taxes contained in sections 2 and 3 shall, however, be subject to the qualification that in the event of a war in which the United States is engaged creating a grave national emergency requiring such action to avoid national disaster, the Congress by a vote of three-fourths of each House may for a period not exceeding 1 year increase beyond the limit above prescribed the maximum rate of any such tax upon income subsequently accruing or received or with respect to subsequent devolutions or transfers of property, with like power, while the United States is actively engaged in such war, to repeat such action as often as such emergency may require.

"Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect at midnight on the 31st day of December following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States after said date to collect any tax on incomes for any period ending on or prior to said 31st day of December laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect.

"Sec. 6. Section 3 shall take effect at midnight on the last day of the sixth month following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States to collect any tax on any devolution or transfer occurring prior to the taking effect of section 3, laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, requested to provide as the mode of ratification that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to send a duly certified copy of this resolution to the Senate of the United States and one to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

"Approved July 8, 1943."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 55

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress to call a convention for the purpose of considering an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritance, and gifts

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That this legislature respectively petitions the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. The sixteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration: *Provided*, That in no case shall the maximum rate of tax exceed 25 percent.

"SEC. 3. The maximum rate of any tax, duty, or excise which Congress may lay and collect with respect to the devolution or

transfer of property, or any interest therein, upon or in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death, or by way of gift, shall in no case exceed 25 percent.

"SEC. 4. The limitations upon the rates of said taxes contained in sections 2 and 3 shall, however, be subject to the qualification that in the event of a war in which the United States is engaged creating a grave national emergency requiring such action to avoid national disaster, the Congress by a vote of three-fourths of each House may for a period not exceeding 1 year increase beyond the limits above prescribed the maximum rate of any such tax upon income subsequently accruing or received or with respect to subsequent devolutions or transfers of property, with like power, while the United States is actively engaged in such war, to repeat such action as often as such emergency may require.

"SEC. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect at midnight on the 31st day of December following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States after said date to collect any tax on incomes for any period ending on or prior to said 31st day of December laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect.

"SEC. 6. Section 3 shall take effect at midnight on the last day of the sixth month following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States to collect any tax on any devolution or transfer occurring prior to the taking effect of section 3, laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, requested to provide as the mode of ratification that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a duly attested copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Member of the Congress from this State."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 90

"Joint resolution memorializing the President, the Congress, and certain agencies of the United States to take necessary steps to remove restrictions on corn acreage and to encourage in every way possible an expanded production of corn for food uses and to exert every conceivable effort at their disposal to provide an adequate supply of corn for industrial purposes essential to the war effort

"Whereas corn is the most important food and industrial plant in America, the production of which must be expanded at this critical time; and

"Whereas cash corn offerings by farmers at elevators have diminished to the point that the corn-refining industry will be closed down within 30 days unless prompt and effective remedies are developed; and

"Whereas this industry has only a small supply of corn on hand and there are little or no stocks of finished products either in hands of refiners or of their customers; and

"Whereas such a condition has never occurred in the 50 years' history of this industry; and

"Whereas if the industry closes down the war effort will be immediately and seriously affected because it will, in turn, force the closing or the drastic curtailing of operations of the following important industries:

"1. Steel and aluminum foundries: These must have over 100,000,000 pounds of starch products yearly for castings and moldings;

"2. Aluminum plants: These must have over 10,000,000 pounds of starch yearly for the manufacture of aluminum;

"3. Fiberboard shipping containers: These must have over 100,000,000 pounds of starch products yearly for containers for overseas shipments of food and other supplies for armed forces and lend-lease;

"4. Textiles, cotton, and rayon: These must have over 300,000,000 pounds of starch products yearly for Army and Navy contracts and essential civilian needs. This does not include the large quantity of starch necessary for home and commercial laundering of clothing;

"5. Paper products: These must have over 200,000,000 pounds of starch products yearly for products for armed forces and essential civilian needs;

"6. Adhesives: These must have over 100,000,000 pounds of starch products yearly for many types of adhesives used for Army contracts and for essential civilian needs;

"7. Drugs, vitamins, and pharmaceuticals: These must have 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds of corn sugar, cornstarch, and corn sirup for many essential products;

"8. Explosives and chemicals: These must have around 50,000,000 pounds of various refined corn products for many essential products;

"9. Lend-lease: These must have over 300,000 pounds yearly of various corn products, principally starch, for multiple needs of our allies;

"10. Army and Navy are now using nearly 400,000,000 pounds of various refined corn products yearly, principally as food; and

"11. Food processors, confectioners, numerous food manufacturers, such as bakers, canners, preservers, etc., are now using nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds yearly of refined corn products for essential food products. (This does not include the quantity of corn products used as food in the home); and

"Whereas throughout 1942, and in 1943 to date, the corn-refining industry has operated 24 hours a day 7 days a week to produce its maximum output for the direct war effort and for essential civilian needs; and

"Whereas the industry requires 130,000,000 bushels of corn yearly to continue capacity operations (this is only 4 percent of the 1943 corn crop); and

"Whereas the importance of the end products of the corn-refining industry for the war effort justifies prompt action to provide sufficient corn to this essential industry so that there may be no interruption of its operations; and

"Whereas the present acreage restrictions on the growing of corn have discouraged its production and because the present ceiling price established by Federal authority on corn is so low that producers cannot afford to sell their limited supply of corn; and

"Whereas the foregoing factual situation indicates that immediate attention should be given the matter by the Federal Government: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That this legislature hereby memorializes the President, the Congress, and each Wisconsin Member thereof, the Director of the Office of Price Administration, the War Labor Board, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Lend-Lease Administrator to do all in their power to provide an adequate supply of corn to meet the demands for agricultural, industrial, and corn-refining purposes; be it further

*Resolved*, That duly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the President, the Congress of the United States and each Wisconsin Member thereof, the Director of the Office of Price Administration, the War Labor



Board, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Lend-Lease Administrator."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Joint Resolution No. 38, A

"Joint resolution petitioning the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting the tenure of any President to two terms

"Whereas prior to 1940 it was the tradition in this Republic that the President of the United States should not serve for more than two terms; and

"Whereas during this 150-year-old tradition no President of the United States prior to 1940 had in fact ever served more than two terms; and

"Whereas many citizens in this country consider that such tradition should be made permanent in our fundamental law in order to preserve the ideals and basic principles upon which our democratic government was founded; and

"Whereas the precedent set in 1940 may lead in the future to further violations of this time-honored tradition unless restriction is written into the Constitution; and

"Whereas a number of States have already adopted resolutions requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing a constitutional restriction and many other States will no doubt take similar action: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That this legislature respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to call a constitutional convention at which an amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be proposed limiting and restricting the tenure of the President to two terms; be it further

"Resolved, That duly attested copies of this resolution be transmitted to both Houses of the Congress and to each Wisconsin member thereof."

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A memorial of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to draft pre-Pearl Harbor fathers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

Memorials of sundry citizens of the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the enactment of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Memorials of sundry citizens of the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill, relating to the control and regulation of the liquor traffic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution of Timber and Sawmill Workers Union, Local No. 15, I. W. A.-C. I. O., Ironwood, Mich., favoring the prompt repeal of the so-called Smith-Connally Act, relating to war labor disputes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution of Timber and Sawmill Workers Union, Local No. 15, I. W. A.-C. I. O., Ironwood, Mich., protesting against the enactment of the so-called Bryson bill, relating to the control and regulation of the liquor traffic, or any measure of similar nature; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution of Timber and Sawmill Workers Union, Local No. 15, I. W. A.-C. I. O., Ironwood, Mich., relating to certain political action by members of the union; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution of Timber and Sawmill Workers Union, Local No. 15, I. W. A.-C. I. O., Ironwood, Mich., relating to puppet governments; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution of Timber and Sawmill Workers Union, Local No. 15, I. W. A.-C. I. O., Ironwood, Mich., endorsing the action of the National Maritime Union in its refusal to take supplies to Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution of Timber and Sawmill Workers Union, Local No. 15, I. W. A.-C. I. O., Ironwood, Mich., protesting against the Chinese Exclusion Act and requesting its repeal; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of Yates Center and vicinity, in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### RESOLUTION OF W. C. T. U. OF ABILENE, KANS.—RIGHT OF MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES TO VOTE IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a resolution from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Abilene, Kans., asking for an amendment to our laws that will make certain that the boys in the armed forces will not fail to have the right of the ballot in the national election. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred. I believe the bill introduced by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], if passed, will accomplish what the Abilene (Kans.) W. C. T. U. has asked for. I am in favor of the proposed legislation.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

We the members of the Abilene (Kans.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union, request you to register your vote, in favor of giving our boys in the armed forces the right of the ballot in the national election.

THE ABILENE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

Mrs. PEARL WATSON,  
President.

Mrs. ALFRED LICHTER,  
Secretary.

#### RESOLUTION OF RETAILERS' COMMITTEE OF WICHITA (KANS.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to resolution adopted by the Retailers' Committee of the Wichita (Kans.) Chamber of Commerce following a meeting held Aug. 26, 1943, attended and addressed by the Honorable Ed H. Rees, Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas, and myself.

The retailers particularly urge that more businessmen shape the policies and formulate the regulations of the Office of Price Administration and other Government agencies. It is my understanding that Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown is working in this direction, and that the results are becoming apparent. I hope this trend continues; it is highly desirable that our system of distribution be not destroyed or crippled to a greater extent than is absolutely necessary to the war effort.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my

remarks, and to have appropriately referred the resolution adopted as a result of this meeting.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution passed at a meeting sponsored by the retail committee of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce and attended by Senator CAPPER and Congressman REES and heads of prominent retail stores and chamber of commerce leaders in Kansas:

"Whereas the position of loyalty of the retailers of America in all war efforts is unquestioned, and whereas the retailers are unanimous in their support of reasonable price control as a curb to inflation, be it resolved, first, that it is the sense of this gathering that the O. P. A. regulations should be planned and administered by practical businessmen experienced in the activities to be negotiated; second, that the practice of pricing merchandise by volume classifications should be dissolved.

"Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to all those in attendance, to the United States Chamber of Commerce, to the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, and to newspapers and publications and to Kansas State Senators and Representatives."

The resolution was passed unanimously by the gathering of retailers from nearly 20 communities, and was signed by approximately 60 of those in attendance.

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY LIVESTOCK AND FEED CONFERENCE AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, a few days before I returned to Washington from a stay of several weeks in Kansas, I attended a meeting of farmers and livestock men at Kansas City, Mo., on September 2, 1943. It was one of the most interesting and instructive meetings of its kind I ever attended. There were more than 2,000 farmers and livestock men at the meeting. The registration showed that the conference, called by W. A. Cochel, editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star, drew men and women from 26 States. Mayor LaGuardia of New York was present at the conference.

Primarily the meeting was called to consider the livestock and feed situation. The resolutions which were adopted actually covered even more territory than that, and I believe should be studied carefully by every Senator. The testimony of these livestock men confirmed what many of us had sensed last spring—that unless the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration show better judgment in handling the livestock and feed problems in the immediate future than these agencies have shown in the past, there is grave danger of a meat famine by next year.

I do not intend to make a speech with respect to the meeting and the resolutions there adopted, but I do want to call particular attention to some of the points raised.

I desire especially to direct the attention of the Senate to Resolution No. 4, which calls upon Congress to resume its responsibility for lawmaking and to

put a stop to the flood of what the conference called Government by directive. I will read this particular resolution:

Whereas there has been a decided trend toward government by Executive order, directives from the White House being issued in increasing volume and with the full force and effect of law; and

Whereas these directives are often developed by staff employees with little, if any, practical experience in the field of operation to be governed by such orders: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., September 2, 1943, That we urge Congress, the direct representative of the people, again to assume the responsibility for law making, and that there be a cessation of law making by Executive order except in cases of extreme emergency.*

Mr. President, in this connection permit me to say that in my travels over the State of Kansas, and from the hundreds of people with whom I talked directly, and the several thousand letters I received at Topeka, I have found that this opposition to government by directive is not confined to the livestock men. It is evident in all classes and groups in Kansas, and, I believe, all over the mid-continent area.

The livestock men are much disturbed over the price policies of the O. P. A.; they are opposed to subsidy roll-backs in place of prices; they insist that if the War Meat Board were allowed to handle the situation more production would be assured, and also a more equitable distribution of the available meat supplies.

I heartily endorse the program set forth in these resolutions; I believe the program proposed in them is in the interest of the consumer, the producer, and the national welfare. I also earnestly urge my colleagues to study carefully the resolutions, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks at this point, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LIVESTOCK AND FEED CONFERENCE, IN SESSION AT KANSAS CITY, MO., SEPTEMBER 2, 1943**

**PREAMBLE**

We have a dual purpose in this meeting:

First, to present the picture of the livestock industry to the country in order that immediate corrective steps may be taken before further serious damage is done our industry and our country; and

Second, to acknowledge the major and direct interest the consumers of the country have in what we are seeking to accomplish here today.

We need the consumers; the consumers need us.

**RESOLUTION NO. 1. WAR MEAT BOARD**

Whereas from the very beginning of the imposition of price ceilings on meat the net result of confusion and conflicting orders and statements has been to bring chaos to one of our Nation's greatest and most necessary industries; and

Whereas the livestock and meat industry, at a conference held at Chicago early in April 1943, unanimously adopted a meat-management program which, in its opinion, would go far in controlling black markets, encouraging maximum production, and insuring better distribution of meat available; and

Whereas the War Food Administration, the Office of Price Administration, and the office of the Quartermaster General approved the general principles of the plan as submitted by the industry following the Chicago meeting and by agreement set up the War Meat Board to administer the war meat-management program; and

Whereas, despite such approval, the War Meat Board has not been given an opportunity to carry on the program outlined, but instead there have been continued threats of live-animal ceilings, allocation of supplies, and even Government purchase of all livestock and meats: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., September 2, 1943, That we urge the responsible Government agencies dealing with the war food program to clear the track so that the War Meat Board can properly function and, in the meantime, to see that threats of further Government controls which would hamper rather than help be immediately stopped.*

**RESOLUTION NO. 2. CEREALS AND VEGETABLE PROTEINS AS MEAT SUBSTITUTES**

Whereas provincially minded people, completely failing to grasp the importance of livestock in our national economy and ignoring the detrimental effect of a reduced meat diet on our national health, have urged that we must turn from the long-established practice of feeding grain and protein concentrates to livestock, to a new national program which contemplates far greater direct use of cereals by the human population, and to some extent the substitution of vegetable proteins for animal proteins in the diet, utterly ignoring the fact that animal proteins are far superior to vegetable proteins in stimulating and supporting the human-body processes; and

Whereas 55 percent of our national acreage is in grass and only through its use by livestock can it be efficiently processed into human food; and

Whereas the nutritional basis of Anglo-Saxon success is the reliance on a meat diet, the importance of which is attested by the demands of the Army for meat far in excess of normal civilian per capita consumption: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., September 2, 1943, That we strongly protest the loose thinking and loose talking of those who, in the name of the war emergency, would seek to make impractical changes which would be disastrous to the country as a whole and could only seriously hamper the war effort itself.*

**RESOLUTION NO. 3. SUBSIDY ROLL-BACK**

Whereas, in order to appease those whose buying power is greater today than ever before in the history of the country, the subsidy roll-back program applying to meats and butter was initiated some weeks ago; and

Whereas, as anticipated, this program was immediately reflected in the livestock markets with packers making strenuous efforts to buy on a substantially lower basis, and it is now clear that in many instances the price already has been rolled back on the producer and feeder; and

Whereas the use of subsidies for such purposes, necessitating as they do even greater taxation than the heavy burden now being borne, is frowned upon by the rank and file of the people of this country: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., September 2, 1943, That we urge Congress to take such action as would insure a discontinuance of the present subsidy roll-back program and put a stop to the efforts to expand it.*

**RESOLUTION NO. 4. GOVERNMENT BY DIRECTIVE**

Whereas there has been a decided trend toward government by Executive order, directives from the White House being issued

in increasing volume and with the full force and effect of law; and

Whereas these directives are often developed by staff employees with little if any practical experience in the field of operation to be governed by such orders: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., September 2, 1943, That we urge Congress, the direct representative of the people, again to assume the responsibility for law-making, and that there be a cessation of law-making by Executive order except in cases of extreme emergency.*

**RESOLUTION NO. 5. CONGRESSIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE**

Whereas we deeply appreciate the presence here today of many State Governors, United States Senators and Representatives, thereby attesting to the recognition of the seriousness of the meat problem confronting the Nation today; and

Whereas the recommendations of the livestock industry as to how to terminate the present chaotic condition have been largely ignored by the administrative officials in Washington and particularly by officials of the Office of Price Administration: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., on September 2, 1943, That we urge the Senators and Representatives here today to take it upon themselves to form a joint committee, of which they will be the nucleus, and that this committee devote itself to the current problems of the livestock industry and demand that the administrative officials take immediate steps to restore confidence in the industry, and to assure maximum meat production during the coming feeding season. We believe this can best be accomplished by putting into effect immediately the meat-management program which the War Meat Board was set up to administer.*

**RESOLUTION NO. 6. CANCELING CONTRACTS FOR PROTEIN CONCENTRATES**

Whereas the Commodity Credit Corporation, in recently announcing the new and substantially higher schedule of prices for protein concentrates for the 1943-44 crop, also arbitrarily canceled all existing contracts for old-crop cake and meal, although offering to resell the contracted product to the same users at an advance in price of \$10 to \$12 per ton, the profit resulting therefrom to go into the fund of Commodity Credit Corporation; and

Whereas such cancellation of existing contracts will cause many feeders of livestock to take substantial losses on operations planned months ago, without any chance to protect themselves from such losses; and

Whereas this action is resulting in many feeders emptying their feed lots and refusing again to assume the heavy risk of feeding livestock unless action is taken to reimburse them for losses suffered on bona fide contracts: Therefore be it

*Resolved, That we, the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., September 2, 1943, urge the Commodity Credit Corporation to honor claims filed by feeders for the amount of loss suffered under such bona fide contracts.*

**RESOLUTION NO. 7. LOW BYPRODUCT PRICES**

Whereas for more than a year rigid price ceilings have been maintained upon dressed meat products, and in the case of beef these ceilings are relatively low compared with the long-time relationship between beef and other meat products; and

Whereas the cost of labor, grain, and protein concentrates has advanced substantially without a compensatory advance in the meat ceilings themselves being permitted; and

Whereas it is recognized that any move to decrease fat cattle prices below levels existing today would inevitably further dis-



courage feeders and retard beef production: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., September 2, 1943, That, as a partial measure of relief, the ceilings on hides and other byproducts should be immediately raised to a reasonable level.*

#### RESOLUTION NO. 8. PROTEIN CONCENTRATES

Whereas during the past year there developed a serious shortage of protein concentrates not due to any decrease in supply, but only to sharply increased demands and poor distribution; and

Whereas now all is confusion as to the program—if program there is—for the distribution of these protein concentrates during the coming season; and

Whereas it is of first importance that both producers and feeders should be able to plan now—immediately—for their operations during the coming winter, in order to determine the size of the herds to be carried over or the amount of feeding to be done, and

Whereas unless producers and feeders are enabled to purchase these products in reasonably adequate supply within the next few weeks, it will of necessity cause substantial liquidation of breeding herds and reduce feeding operations: Therefore be it

*Resolved, That we, the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., on September 2, 1943, urge the Commodity Credit Corporation to make an immediate announcement of a program for the equitable distribution of protein concentrates from the 1943-44 crop, and that producers and feeders be allowed to buy the product in the customary form and protein content.*

#### RESOLUTION NO. 9. PACKER MEAT QUOTAS

Whereas the rationing of meat to consumers and the set-aside order to packers make entirely unnecessary the continuation of the packer quota system covering volume of meat to be made available for civilian use; and

Whereas the operation of this quota system has tended to encourage black markets and has unnecessarily increased the transportation burden because local packers in surplus livestock producing areas are not permitted to slaughter in volume sufficient to meet the local ration-coupon demand, causing livestock to be shipped out, processed, and the product returned for distribution: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Livestock and Feed Conference in session at Kansas City, Mo., on September 2, 1943, That we commend the War Food Administration for its action yesterday in suspending these quotas for 60 days, and urge that the suspension be made permanent.*

#### RESOLUTION NO. 10. MEAT PRODUCTION

Whereas with so much publicity on the shortages of meat which developed this spring, it is not generally realized that the livestock industry has tremendously expanded meat production, setting a new record for total production in 1940, 1941, and 1942, with every indication that this year's total production will exceed the all-time record set last year; and

Whereas despite this record of great production, administrative agencies have resorted to charges that the livestock industry was responsible for the shortages so much publicized by hoarding livestock which should have gone to market: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., September 2, 1943, That we protest this unfounded charge of hoarding, which was nothing but a smoke screen to cover up the bungling of the said administrative agencies.*

#### RESOLUTION NO. 11. LIVE ANIMAL PRICE CEILINGS

Whereas over a period of 50 years or more the livestock industry of this country has

developed an intricate system of marketing which enables producers in any section of the country to make spot-cash sales in public markets, auction markets, concentration points, or, in many instances, right on the home farm, or ranch; and

Whereas the Office of Price Administration, unaware of the confusion that would result from disturbing this marketing system, has repeatedly threatened to impose live-animal price ceilings which would completely upset this whole marketing structure, making necessary a complicated and unworkable system of allocating supply, and would in effect merely extend to the producing end of the industry the same confusion that has existed in the processing end ever since the imposition of the first price ceilings: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., on September 2, 1943, That we are unalterably opposed to any tinkering with our marketing structure and demand that the threat of live-animal ceilings be removed from the livestock picture at once.*

#### RESOLUTION NO. 12. ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBILITY

Whereas it has been clearly shown that both feeders and producers have made every effort to expand production; and

Whereas unfortunately, administration tactics have leaned largely toward the pyramiding of regulations instead of toward cooperative effort that would bring far greater results; and

Whereas there are in the country record numbers of livestock, and prospects are for production of fairly adequate supplies of coarse grains and protein concentrates: Therefore be it

*Resolved, That we, the Livestock and Feed Conference, in session at Kansas City, Mo., September 2, 1943, desire to call the attention of the consumers of the country to the fact that if under these conditions there should develop, next winter and spring, an even more serious shortage of meat, and particularly beef and lamb, than was the case last spring—and such a situation now seems possible unless administrative agencies move quickly along the lines long recommended by the livestock industry itself—that the full responsibility for such a meat shortage must be accepted by the administration.*

#### RESOLUTION NO. 13. BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

Whereas there is a definite shortage of proteins (cottonseed cake, soybean pellets, etc.) as well as grains (corn, etc.); and

Whereas blackstrap molasses is increasingly important as an ingredient in dairy, range, and poultry feeds: It is hereby

*Resolved, To request the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board, Washington, D. C., to reconsider W. P. B. Order M-54, with the object of providing additional quantities of blackstrap molasses for general feed use, and permitting a more flexible administration of the order through increasing the use of molasses for feeding purposes.*

#### RESOLUTION NO. 14. SUGAR BEETS AND THEIR BYPRODUCTS

Whereas in the sugar-beet growing sections of the country a large and very important livestock feeding business has been developed by the feeding of beet byproducts; and

Whereas the uncertainty of the sugar-beet program and the out of balance of prices fixed on sugar beets in relation to other farm crops have resulted in a curtailed acreage, thereby reducing the supply of our essential sugar and meat: Therefore be it

*Resolved, That we urge upon the War Food Administration, first, that there be no restriction in the planting of sugar beets, and, second, that a price be set on sugar beets that will encourage a normal planted acreage.*

#### RESOLUTION NO. 15. THANKS

We desire to extend our hearty thanks to Mayor Gage; Mr. Cochel; Messrs. Catts and Atzenweller, of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; and to all others who have extended unusual courtesies to us in this convention.

#### RICE GROWERS OF THE SOUTH—RESOLUTION OF AMERICAN RICE GROWERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the board of directors of the American Rice Growers Association, in Lake Charles, La., September 9, 1943, called for the purpose of discussing the gravely critical shortage of labor for harvesting the rice crop in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The rice growers of the South are now inexorably faced with the fact that unless a great deal more labor is made available immediately much of the rice crop now ready for harvest in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas will be left in the fields because of their utter inability to cut, shock, thresh, and haul the crop without help.

The largest crop in history is made. It is standing in the fields ripe and ready for harvest. Much of it will be wantonly wasted unless the present acute labor shortage is relieved immediately.

There are few, if any, crops from which may be obtained so large a yield of food per man-hour invested. Because of its high caloric value, with not an ounce of waste, and because it is thoroughly dehydrated, few other foods are so ideally adapted to wartime uses. The rice growers and the Nation cannot afford to see a pound of it lost.

Appeals to governmental agencies for help were made months ago. We have attempted to secure war-prison labor. We have tried to secure Mexican and other foreign labor. We have attempted to secure industrial workers with a farm background. We have investigated every possible method by which our labor needs might be met. These efforts have so far been entirely ineffective.

Shining through the miasma of confused inaction, conflicting authority, misleading and erroneous statements, voluminous red tape, surveys, certifications, and arbitrary regulations, is the indisputable fact that the governmental agencies having control over the labor situation have not in any degree made it possible to secure either war prisoners or foreign labor, and growers have become thoroughly disillusioned and disheartened.

The Agricultural Extension Divisions have been striving valiantly to render all the aid they possibly can, but they have been unduly and needlessly hampered by the confused situation with which they are faced on every hand.

There is no further time to spend on surveys, certifications, inspections, and red tape. The situation is too gravely critical to permit departmental conflicts and prerogatives, divided authority, and the protection of theoretical group interests to stand in the way of the needs of rice growers, which in this instance, are also indisputably the needs of the Nation. We, therefore, in our distress appeal to the governmental agencies involved for quick and effective action and the final termination of those policies which have been so completely ineffective.

We appeal to the war industries, operating in the heart of the rice-producing territory

to immediately furlough all those employees who have an agricultural background.

We appeal to the older school boys and to their parents for help in this emergency.

We appeal to the selective-service boards to defer the induction of farm labor.

We appeal to all others in towns and cities within the rice territory to do everything within their power to meet this grave emergency.

As a people we must no longer delude ourselves with the comfortable belief that food comes from the corner grocery store. Food comes from the unremitting toil and sweat of farmers, who are today facing problems as acute as any in the Nation. Food will be too precious in the coming months to permit of its waste. We must face the fact squarely that in this emergency all the help from every source may still be too little and too late to prevent waste and want.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1338. A bill to permit the granting of beverage licenses in the District of Columbia to service clubs of other United Nations;

S. 1339. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved January 15, 1920, as amended, and for other purposes; and

S. 1340. A bill to establish a sanitary code governing the operation of restaurants in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1341. A bill to provide for loans to enable veterans of World War No. 2 to pay debts existing at the date of their discharge from the service; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VAN NUYS:

S. 1342. A bill to provide for the setting aside of convictions of Federal offenders who have been placed on probation and have fully complied with the conditions of their probation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 1343. A bill to amend title IX of the act of March 27, 1942, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "An act to further expedite the prosecution of the war," by adding a new section thereto providing free postage under certain conditions for persons serving in the armed forces of any foreign country with which the United States may be associated in the prosecution of war (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EASTLAND:

S. 1344. A bill to provide for continuing the pay of members of the armed forces for 6 months following the date of discharge from the service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 1345. A bill to permit construction, maintenance, and use of certain pipe lines for steam heating purposes in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1346. A bill for the relief of the R. B. Walker Funeral Home;

S. 1347. A bill to amend section 12 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942;

S. 1348. A bill to amend the second paragraph of section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942;

S. 1349. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of New York certain lands within the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the city of New York;

S. 1350. A bill to establish the grades of commissioned warrant officer and warrant officer in the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

S. 1351. A bill to amend the act of May 27, 1908, as amended, authorizing settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps;

S. 1352. A bill to provide for reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States for property lost, damaged, or destroyed in such service;

S. 1353. A bill to further amend the act of February 14, 1931, relating to allowances for travel by automobile; to permit of allowances for transportation in excess of minimum first-class accommodations, and for other purposes; and

S. 1354. A bill to amend the act approved January 16, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for the retirement and retirement annuities of civilian members of the teaching staff at the United States Naval Academy and the Postgraduate School, United States Naval Academy"; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE—AMENDMENT TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD an amendment intended to be proposed to the first deficiency appropriation bill which comes over from the House. The amendment deals with the reinstatement of crop insurance, which was defeated by the Congress earlier in the present session.

There being no objection, the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. LUCAS to the deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

At the proper place in the bill insert the following new section:

"Sec. —. Effective as of July 12, 1943, the paragraph under the caption 'Federal Crop Insurance Act', in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes', approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129, 78th Cong.), is amended by striking out '\$3,500,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$7,818,748', and by striking out the proviso which reads as follows: 'Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other purpose except in connection with the liquidation of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to July 31, 1943.'"

#### INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS AT GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 178), which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

*Resolved*, That the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, or any duly appointed subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized to investigate conditions at Gallinger Municipal Hospital, with particular reference to sanitation, food, diet, and the treatment and care of tubercular patients.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. REYNOLDS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 179), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the limit of expenditures authorized by Senate Resolution 32, agreed to January 14, 1943, authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to hold hearings during the Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby increased by \$5,000.

#### TOLLS ON GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC OVER GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2912) to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. BAILEY, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McNARY, and Mr. JOHNSON of California conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### PROSPECTIVE INCREASE IN SOCIAL-SECURITY TAXES

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I wish to present a very important letter from Dr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, regarding a problem which has not as yet been brought officially to the attention of the Congress but which must be answered in the next 90 days, and I should like permission to speak briefly in definition of the text.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Michigan may proceed.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I wish to present for the RECORD and for reference to the Senate Finance Committee a very important letter from Dr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, relating to the prospective 100-percent increase in social-security taxes on next January 1 in respect to the old-age benefit and survivors' insurance program.

Senators will recall the fact that the present pay-roll taxes for these purposes is 1 percent on employers and 1 percent on employees. The law as originally written required an increase in both of these taxes to 2 percent 2 years ago. Senators will also recall the fact that Congress voted in each of these 2 preceding years to postpone the increase and to leave the tax at the existing level.

The question now recurs as to whether this statutory 100-percent increase in these taxes shall be permitted to become effective on January 1, 1944, as will be the case in the absence of any congressional action to the contrary. Inasmuch as I was somewhat responsible for presenting the facts upon which Congress acted upon these two previous occasions, I have felt a particular responsibility to inquire into the current situation with this New Year's deadline in view.



I submitted a questionnaire to Dr. Altmeyer. He has fully and frankly replied. The Social Security Board again recommends against any further postponement of the 100-percent increased pay-roll tax. I opposed the Board's recommendation in 1941 and 1942 and Congress rejected its advice for what I believe to have been wholly sound and legitimate reasons. But I am frank to say that I do not think the case is quite so clear from an actuarial standpoint for a further postponement of the pay-roll-tax increase. I am keeping an open mind upon the subject. But I think it should be fully canvassed by both the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee in connection with other tax decisions which are to be made this fall.

The total receipts from social-security taxes for old-age benefits for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, amounted to \$1,130,000,000 while the total draft upon the fund for the payment of benefits and administrative expenses was only \$176,000,000. This still leaves a tremendous gap between income and current expenditure. But this by itself is no criterion whatever as to the needs of the fund for 1944 because the primary purpose of these tax payments into the fund during these early years of its existence is to create a sound actuarial reserve for the future.

Thus once more we confront the question of what constitutes a sound reserve. This reserve on June 30, 1943 was \$4,268,000,000. The existing law sets up the following rule to govern the essential size of a prudent reserve: "During the ensuing 5 fiscal years" the reserve shall substantially equal "three times the highest annual expenditures anticipated during that 5-fiscal-year period." The reason Congress postponed the 100 percent increased pay-roll tax in 1941 and 1942 was that the reserve at the existing 1-percent rate of current taxation did produce a trust fund which was in excess of "three times the highest annual expenditures anticipated during that 5-fiscal-year period."

On the face of the arithmetic—as indicated by Dr. Altmeyer's letter—the reserve assets on December 31, 1944 would still be more than adequate under the foregoing rule even if no employer or employee contributions were collected in 1944. This certainly justifies the action previously taken by Congress in 1941 and 1942 to postpone the 100-percent increase in pay-roll taxes. By the same token it would appear to justify a further postponement of this pay-roll tax increase next January. But the tremendous and unanticipated expansion of employment and resultant social-security coverage as a result of the war effort now injects some new and highly speculative factors into the actuarial calculations for the future. Obviously we must keep the Trust Fund absolutely sound. Obviously, on the other hand, we should collect no more pay-roll taxes than are necessary to finance the existing coverage of the social-security law. The question thus becomes one of sound judgment. Instead, therefore, of taking the responsibility

for making a personal recommendation this year contrary to the advice of the Social Security Board I am suggesting most earnestly that the matter shall be immediately studied by the appropriate committees of the House and Senate.

The subject is directly related to the question of the further general tax increases which will shortly be under study by the House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee, because if the Social Security Act is not again amended the 100-percent increase in pay-roll taxes will become automatically effective next January 1, and will of itself add approximately \$1,200,000,000 to next year's tax bill as it falls directly upon industry and upon labor.

This subject is unrelated in any way to the proposed expansion of the Social Security Act in respect either to coverage or to benefits. It deals solely with the adequacy of revenue to protect existing benefits under existing coverage.

Mr. President, I ask that Dr. Altmeyer's complete letter upon the subject be printed at this point in the RECORD, and I ask that the entire subject matter be referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,  
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD,

Washington 25, D. C., August 27, 1943.

HON. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR VANDENBERG: This is in reply to your letter of June 15 in which you ask a number of questions concerning the old-age and survivors' insurance program and the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund. In addition to answering your specific questions, I am appending a presentation of the major reasons why, in the opinion of the Social Security Board, it would be unwise to defer the increase in the contribution rates of the program now scheduled to take effect on January 1, 1944.

I am answering your specific questions in order below in accordance with your numbering.

(1) What will be the total receipts from Social Security taxes for old-age benefits (referring to the existing 1-percent tax on employers and also on employees) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943?

Total taxes received under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, amounted to \$1,130,000,000.

(2) What will be the total draft upon this fund for (a) administrative expenses, and (b) the payment of benefits for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943?

Total benefit payments from the Trust Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, amounted to \$149,000,000 and reimbursement for administrative expenses amounted to \$27,000,000, or a total of \$176,000,000.

(3) What will be the reserve under this section of the law on June 30, 1943?

The total assets of the Trust Fund as of June 30, 1943, were \$4,268,000,000.

(4) What will be the highest prospective annual benefits to be paid in the ensuing 5 years? I shall be glad to have this question answered not only on the basis of your original actuarial calculations but also on the basis of the maximum charge against the

fund which you might contemplate in any of the next 5 ensuing years.

Rapid changes in the patterns of employment and earnings during and after the war as well as the extra war mortality, and the numerous other uncertainties connected with the changing national and international situation, make it very difficult to estimate old-age and survivors insurance disbursements during the coming 5 years.

Numerous assumptions must be made as a basis for specific estimates of prospective annual benefits. The use of differing assumptions would naturally produce quite divergent results. On a basis of two different sets of assumptions, each of which seems reasonable in view of the present economic situation and the possibilities inherent in the changing situation, it appears that annual benefit payments during the highest of the ensuing 5 years might run as low as \$450,000,000, on the one hand, or as high as \$900,000,000, on the other. On the assumption that the highest amount of annual benefit payments for the 5-fiscal-year period ending June 30, 1948, is \$900,000,000 and that approximately \$40,000,000 is disbursed for administrative expenses, it would appear that a total of \$940,000,000 would represent the highest annual expenditures expected in the 5 fiscal years ending June 30, 1948. It is possible, however, that benefit disbursements for a particular year during this period might fall outside the range between these two estimates. Under a combination of extreme circumstances in which a substantially larger number of aged persons than was assumed in the preceding estimates build up wage credits in covered employment and then retire and the toll of the war is reflected in increased survivors payments, it could happen that total expenditures in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, would exceed \$940,000,000 and would approach one-third of the assets of the fund as of June 30, 1943. It would be reasonable, however, to refer to \$940,000,000 as the probable maximum expenditure.

The foregoing figures are tentative since they are made substantially in advance of the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund. They are based on a rough projection of certain of the estimates contained in the Third Annual Report, a copy of which is available in the office of the clerk of the Senate Committee on Finance.

(5) What pay-roll tax on employer and employee is necessary in 1944 in order to maintain a reserve which is three times the highest annual expenditure expected in the ensuing 5 years?

The answer to this question depends, of course, upon the choice of assumptions as to conditions affecting both amounts of taxable wages and amounts of expenditure. Consistent with probable maximum expenditures of \$940,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, the probable maximum for the calendar year ending December 31, 1949, would be about \$1,100,000,000. If no employer or employee contributions were collected in 1944, the assets on December 31, 1944, would amount to about \$4,600,000,000, which is more than three times the estimated expenditures during the calendar year 1949. Under these assumptions, therefore, no taxes would be required in 1944 to maintain a ratio of assets to expenditures (in the fifth ensuing year) of at least 3 to 1, but the rates of 2 percent each on employers and employees now scheduled in the law are desirable for the adequate long-run financing of the program and represent appropriate minimum rates for 1944 under present circumstances, as pointed out below.

(6) Is it, or is it not, a fact that the social security pay-roll taxes which would be collected in 1944 at 1 percent (without rate change) would be equal to the taxes (and



actually exceed them) which you and your Board estimated 4 years ago could be collected in 1944 at the rate of 2 percent on employers and employees?

On the assumptions that the social-security pay-roll taxes continue at their present rates of 1 percent each on employers and employees and that the amount of taxable wages remains at its 1943 level, over \$1,300,000,000 would be collected in taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act during 1944. This amount would be in excess of the estimate for 1944 presented in the Report of the Senate Committee on Finance on the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939, which stated that the actual figures for any year would differ from those shown (Senate Report No. 734, 76th Cong., pp. 17-18). This qualification was necessarily made in the report, since the figures presented were a straight-line projection for a 15-year period based on then existing levels of earnings and employment and took no account of specific year-to-year fluctuations around the projection. The annual figures in the report were illustrative and do not indicate the amounts necessary to finance the program in any given year or under circumstances where wage credits of workers have risen above previous expectations.

The larger-than-expected taxes have resulted from the high levels of employment and wages accompanying the war which has similarly increased potential benefit obligations of the fund over those anticipated in 1939. The great increase in the number of persons acquiring wage credits is indicated by the fact that in the second quarter of 1939, when the report referred to was prepared, 26,900,000 workers had taxable wages, whereas in the last quarter of 1942 the corresponding figure was 37,900,000 persons.

The major reasons why it would be unwise, in the opinion of the Social Security Board, to defer the increase in the contribution rates now scheduled to take effect on January 1, 1944, may be stated as follows:

1. The contribution rates scheduled in the existing law, together with interest receipts to the Trust Fund, may eventually prove inadequate to meet the benefit payments provided in the existing law and the administrative expenses of the program, depending upon developments which cannot be foreseen with confidence. Any reduction in the scheduled contribution rates would lessen the temporary excess of receipts over disbursements, would lessen what would otherwise be the size of the fund, and, hence, would reduce the future interest income of the fund. This would increase the likelihood of an eventual deficit, or would hasten and increase the size of such a deficit. No doubt the existing law would be amended before an actual deficit developed. At such time an increase in contribution rates beyond the highest now scheduled, or a reduction in the scope or level of benefits, or a Federal subsidy, or some combination of the three, would become necessary. A reduction in the tax rates scheduled to apply in 1944 would be a step toward such an eventual situation.

2. A consideration of the provisions of the existing law concerning the reports which the board of trustees of the Trust Fund is required to make to Congress supports the view that the scheduled tax rates for the year 1944 should not be reduced. It is true that the existing law requires the board of trustees to report to Congress whenever the board is of the opinion "that during the ensuing 5 fiscal years the Trust Fund will exceed three times the highest annual expenditures anticipated during that 5-fiscal-year period." However, the law does not require Congress to take any action upon the receipt of such a report, nor does it suggest that the three-times rule is the sole indicator of the proper size of the reserve. Indeed, as I tried to bring out in my letter of Septem-

ber 2, 1942, to you, this provision was written into the law with the thought that it would be meaningful only with respect to the reserve when the benefit load has reached a considerable degree of stability and not for the early years.

3. The unusually high level of tax receipts under the old-age and survivors' insurance program during the past year or so should not be thought of as constituting a clear "gain" to the Trust Fund. The wages which give rise to the increased current receipts will also, in the future, serve to qualify many individuals for benefits who would not otherwise receive them and will increase the potential benefit amounts payable to other individuals. In other words, the increased present income to the fund means increased future disbursements from the fund. A reduction in the scheduled tax rates of the program because of wartime fluctuations in the amount of taxable wages under the program would seem to be unsound in the light of the increasing liabilities. Moreover, it would lend credence to the thought that scheduled tax rates are not to be taken seriously, but that increases and decreases in the scheduled rates are to be expected in accordance with temporary economic fluctuations.

4. The chief reason why a graduated schedule of contribution rates was incorporated in the law was to permit the ultimate contribution rates of the program to become effective gradually. The scheduled one percent increase in the rate of the taxes on employers and employees would not seem unduly burdensome, particularly since its existence in the law has led to its being anticipated and discounted long ago. Indeed, because of the present high levels of business activity and wages, the scheduled increase would be less burdensome on employers and employees than might ordinarily be the case. Moreover, a postponement of the scheduled increase in tax rates would not reduce the long-run tax burden of contributors, whereas a continuance of the 1-percent rates is likely to mislead contributors with respect to the actual costs of the old-age and survivors' insurance program and would lead to the necessity for sharper increases in pay-roll taxes in later periods when business conditions and earnings may be less favorable than at present.

5. In the early years of the operation of the old-age and survivors' insurance system the actuarial value of the benefits provided is very many times the value of the individual worker's contribution. For example, a single individual who contributes for 10 years to the system and at the maximum salary taxable under the law (\$250 per month) might have obtained from a commercial insurance company an annuity of only about \$2 per month with his own contributions; whereas, this law entitles him to a benefit of \$44 per month—or 22 times the amount purchasable from an insurance company by his own contributions (S. Rept. No. 734, 76th Cong., p. 16.) A married man might be entitled to \$66 per month or 33 times the value of his own contributions. Moreover, the actuarial value of the survivorship benefits alone is crudely equivalent to a 1-percent contribution rate. The present value of these survivors' benefits at the date of death (corresponding to the face amount of life insurance) is between \$3,000 to \$10,000 for most families (and as high as \$15,000 for some families). Therefore equity to the contributors who do not receive benefits until after many years suggests that the contribution rates be increased to 2 percent.

6. In addition to the equity of levying contributions at the 2-percent rate, it would seem prudent to increase the rate to 2 percent in order to convey to the contributors the real value of their insurance protection. The continuation of the present 1-percent rate tends to undervalue the protection afforded in the minds of the contributors and

their families as well as employers and the public generally.

7. As the President pointed out in his letter of October 3, 1942, adherence to the scheduled contribution rates of the program is not only in accordance with the necessities of the program itself, but at the same time "would contribute to the noninflationary financing of the rapidly mounting war expenditures."

The fact that there are these two good reasons for adhering to the scheduled contribution rates does not mean that social security contributions are being levied for other purposes than social security. As you know, all of the contributions are deposited in the Trust Fund and all of the bonds held by the Trust Fund are United States Government securities. As the representative Advisory Council on Social Security stated in its report of December 1938, it is necessary and desirable that these contributions be invested in United States Government securities. A large portion of life-insurance reserves are invested in Government securities but the policyholder still does not feel that he pays for anything else but his insurance.

The social-security contributor benefits by increased contributions and their investment in two very important ways. First, because the collection and investment of these contributions at this time help to combat inflation. As the life-insurance companies have pointed out in their recent Nation-wide advertising campaign, it is a matter of vital importance to all insurance beneficiaries to combat inflation which automatically results in a decrease in the purchasing power of their benefits.

The second reason why social-security contributors benefit from this increase in rates is that future annual Government expenditures will be proportionately lower. This is because the Government debt in the hands of banks and other private investors will be that much less. Or, putting it another way, the Government will pay to the trust fund what it would otherwise have been obliged to pay to these banks and other private investors. In other words, instead of having to make two payments—one to the Trust Fund and another to the banks, the Government will only have to make the one payment to the Trust Fund.

Some people have said that the fact that the Government will be required to levy taxes to redeem the Government obligations issued to the trust fund means that the social-security contributors are being taxed twice for the same purpose. This, as you know, is not true. The truth is that the social-security contributors are taxed only once to pay for their benefits when they make their regular contributions. As taxpayers they may also be obliged to pay taxes to redeem Government obligations issued to the Trust Fund but when they do so they are paying for the cost of the war and not for the cost of social-security benefits. They would have to pay these taxes to cover the cost of the war whether the bonds are sold to the trust fund or to individuals or to financial institutions.

The same situation exists as regards the purchasers of War bonds. They pay the Government once for the Government's promise to pay them the face value of their War bonds. They pay the Government again in the form of taxes to enable the Government to pay them back the amount that they loaned the Government. However, when they pay their taxes as citizens to enable the Government to pay them as creditors, they are paying for the cost of the war and not paying the Government twice for the same War bond.

So far as social-security contributors are concerned, the net result is that if these increased contributions are not paid now they will be worse off in later years because they will have to pay higher social-security con-



tributions then and will also have to pay the same amount of taxes to cover the Government debt.

I am pleased to have had the opportunity to provide you with the foregoing material. If I can be of any further assistance to you, please call on me.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. ALTMAYER,  
Chairman.

#### PROGRESS OF THE WAR—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the progress of the war delivered by the President of the United States on July 28, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THIRD WAR LOAN DRIVE—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

[Mr. GEORGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by the President of the United States on September 8, 1943, in connection with the opening of the Third War Loan Drive, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### WHAT WE FIGHT FOR—ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "What We Fight For," delivered by the Vice President of the United States, in Chicago, Illinois, September 11, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### SALE OF WAR BONDS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR CONNALLY

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Senator CONNALLY at Austin, Tex., on August 26, 1943, in connection with the war bond campaign, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### UNCONDITIONED NATIONALISM—ADDRESS BY SENATOR AUSTIN

[Mr. AUSTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Unconditioned Nationalism," delivered by him at the eastern conference of the Republican Post-War Policy Association, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, July 19, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR LUCAS AT ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at the annual convention of the American Legion, Department of Illinois, held at Chicago, Ill., August 28, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Record of the Seventy-eighth Congress," delivered by him before the Alabama Bar Association at Birmingham, Ala., July 10, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### PEACE OR POLITICS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Peace or Politics," delivered by him before the American Bar Association at Chicago, Ill., August 26, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Building for the Future," delivered by

him at the Kiwanis State Convention, at Milwaukee, Wis., August 2, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 114, ITS NATURE AND ITS MISSION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR BURTON

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on Senate Resolution 114, its nature and its mission, delivered by him in Carnegie Hall, New York City, September 12, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### SOCIAL-SECURITY PROTECTION—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WAGNER

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by him on August 14, 1943, regarding social-security protection for servicemen, war workers, and civilian population, together with a Gallup poll relating to the same subject, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### THE WILL TO WIN—ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES F. BYRNES

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Will to Win," broadcast on the radio August 16, 1943, by Hon. James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### OUR FOREIGN POLICY—ADDRESS BY HON. CORDELL HULL

[Mr. CONNALLY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Our Foreign Policy in the Framework of Our National Interests," delivered by Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, September 12, 1943; and Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Hull Post-War Policy," from the Washington Daily News of September 13, 1943, and an editorial entitled "American Peace Aims," from the New York Times of September 13, 1943, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### SCARCITY OF OIL—ADDRESS BY HON. HAROLD L. ICKES

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Oil Is Scarce," delivered September 1, 1942, by Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator for War, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN ADVISORY COUNCIL

[Mr. VANDENBERG asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the report of the Committee on Foreign Policy and International Relations adopted by the Republican Advisory Council, at Mackinac, Mich., September 7, 1943, together with editorials from various papers on the subject, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### LIBERTY AT HOME—RESOLUTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN POST-WAR ADVISORY COUNCIL IN DOMESTIC POLICY

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD resolutions of the Republican Post-War Advisory Council in Domestic Policy entitled "Liberty at Home," adopted at Mackinac Island, Mich., September 7, 1943, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS, REPUBLICAN POST-WAR ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR FUTURE STUDY

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a summary of problems approved by the Republican Post-

War Advisory Council for Future Study, at Mackinac Island, Mich., September 7, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### SAFEGUARDING OF CIVIL RIGHTS—ARTICLE BY DAVID LAWRENCE

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by David Lawrence, entitled "New Congress Must Guard Civil Rights," which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON ON PUBLIC POLICIES

[Mr. HOLMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to him by E. C. Grant, of Clackamas, Oreg., regarding the attitude of the people of Oregon on public policies, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### TODAY'S YOUTH—ADDRESS BY MISS BETTY LONG

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Today's Youth," delivered by Miss Betty Long, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, at the old settlers' picnic, Eldora, Iowa, on August 15, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### SHORTAGE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR GRAINS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I desire to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that all over the Northwest, and particularly in North Dakota, one of the largest crops in the history of the State and of the entire Northwest has been produced. At the present time there is a boxcar shortage, and that area has been unable to ship out its flax and its wheat and its barley. The storage facilities there are insufficient. The elevators are full.

I hold in my hand a number of telegrams which I desire to read in order that the Senate may understand the great seriousness of the problem insofar as it relates to the war effort. I may add that some time ago I took up the matter with Mr. Eastman, the Director of Defense Transportation, but so far without any appreciable result except that at one time approximately 1,000 boxcars were sent into that area.

The first telegram I shall read is from Ray, N. Dak., in the northwestern corner of the State:

RAY, N. DAK., September 13, 1943.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

Boxcar allotment for grain shipment inadequate. Thousands of bushels in piles on ground. Large flax crop beginning with no space in elevators and no cars for shipment. Hope you will do utmost to obtain larger car allotment.

RAY FARMERS UNION ELEVATOR CO.

The next telegram is from Wheelock, N. Dak.:

WHELOCK, N. DAK., September 9, 1943.  
Hon. Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

We demand you do all in your power to alleviate boxcar shortage and to allocate cars to elevators according to past volume of business, not by so-called equal distribution as is being done at present.

SAMUEL WESTPHAL,  
President, Wheelock Marshall  
Farmers Union, Local No. 391.

The next telegram, which is from Watford City, N. Dak., very close to the Montana State line, indicates that the situation in Montana, from which come the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] and the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], is similar to that in North Dakota:

WATFORD CITY, N. DAK.,  
September 13, 1943.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

Your able assistance in correcting the unjust distribution of railway freight cars will be greatly appreciated.

FARMERS COOPERATIVE ELEVATOR CO.,  
EINAR H. DAHL, President.

The next telegram I shall read is from Ellendale, N. Dak., in the southern part of the State:

ELLENDALE, N. DAK., September 13, 1943.  
Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

Washington, D. C.:

Supporting Thatcher's efforts in allocating cars will be appreciated.

ELLENDALE FARMERS UNION COOP. ASSN.

The next telegram is from Van Hook, N. Dak., in the central part of the State:

VAN HOOK, N. DAK., September 14, 1943.  
Hon. Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

Washington, D. C.:

We request you help in securing fair allocation of box cars instead of A. R. A. ruling of 1923 C. C. S. No. 1. Contact Senator WHEELER or have railroad or O. D. T. rescind this discriminatory order and distribute cars on basis of historic volume. Our business is 10 to 4 over competition. Because of this order we receive one-half of empties. This forces stockholders of this cooperative association to haul their grain to competitors.

FARMERS UNION COOP. ELEVATOR ASS'N.

The next telegram is from Clifford, Traill County, N. Dak., in the eastern part of the State, very close to the Minnesota State line. I believe the telegram calls for the particular attention of the Senators from Minnesota. It reads as follows:

CLIFFORD, N. DAK., September 13, 1943.  
Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

Senate Chamber:

We urge immediate correction railroad present method grain car allocation.

CLIFFORD FARMERS ELEVATOR CO.

The next telegram is from Harlow, N. Dak., which also is located in the central part of the State:

HARLOW, N. DAK., September 2, 1943.  
Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.:

Farmers Union elevator, Harlow, shipping 250 to 300 cars grain a year. Car shortage up now. We are getting same treatment as every small elevator shipping 20 to 50 cars a year. Is this a fair deal? We are completely plugged today, unable to take a bushel of grain. Our competitor the O. & M. is also plugged. One car on the Soo line today for us. Grain going to N. P. and G. N. points. We are losing business and we don't like that. Can you do something about this? Farmers threshing and wild to get their grain in somewhere. We are depending on you.

FARMERS UNION COOP. ELEV. CO.  
A. P. LALUM, Pres.

CARL HELGERSON, Vice Pres.

HERMAN HERMANSON, Secy.

C. M. ABRAHAMSON, Mgr.

The next telegram is from Crookston, Minn., showing that the condition to which I have referred prevails all over

the Northwest. The telegram reads as follows:

CROOKSTON, MINN., September 14, 1943.

Senator LANGER,

Senate Chamber,

Washington, D. C.:

Office of Defense Transportation regard distribution of grain boxcars very unfair. Please investigate.

DRAYTON FARMERS UNION ELEVATOR.

The next telegram comes from the Farmers Union Elevator Co., located at Buxton, N. Dak., in the eastern part of the State, adjoining Minnesota. It reads as follows:

BUXTON, N. DAK., September 14, 1943.  
Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

Protest unfair distribution of grain cars. Present method favors private grain trade at expense of farmers' cooperatives. Get in touch with Senator WHEELER and O. D. T. and do whatever you can to get this corrected.

FARMERS UNION ELEVATOR CO.,  
A. M. RINGHAM.

The next telegram comes from the heart of the Red River Valley, the breadbasket of the world:

WHEATLAND, N. DAK., September 13, 1943.  
Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

We urge you to endeavor to correct the railroads' present system of allocating boxcars without regard to volume handled. The prevailing system works severe hardship on cooperatives and disturbs orderly and efficient marketing producers' grain.

WHEATLAND FARMERS UNION GRAIN CO.,  
H. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Let me read now a letter from the former president of the North Dakota Taxpayers' Association, one of the outstanding farmers and businessmen of North Dakota, Mr. John Dawson:

OAK COULEE RANCH,  
Mandan, N. Dak., September 10, 1943.  
Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: There doesn't appear to be any equality in the present method of distribution of cars for the shipment of grain.

As I understand it, each elevator is allotted the same number of cars regardless of the amount of grain they have been handling. It seems to us that the proper method of distribution of cars should be on the basis of what was handled the previous year by the different elevators.

I urge you to use your influence to see that there is a proper distribution of cars.

Sincerely yours,

MANDAN FARMERS COOPERATIVE ELEVATOR,  
JOHN DAWSON, President.

Of course, all Members of the Senate can understand how foolish is the present method of distribution, when an elevator handling a small amount of grain receives the same number of boxcars as does a very large elevator handling 10 times as much grain.

I read next a telegram coming from Jud, N. Dak., in the central portion of the State:

JUD, N. DAK., September 13, 1943.  
Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Please use influence. Correct railroad present system allocation cars.

JUD FARMERS UNION GRAIN CO.

The next telegram comes from Reynolds, N. Dak., in the northeastern corner of the State:

REYNOLDS, N. DAK., September 13, 1943.

Hon. Senator WILLIAM LANGER:

Please use your influence to correct present allocation of boxcars for grain shipments.

REYNOLDS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Let me read now a letter from Nels P. Jensen, who is the inspector of weights and measures for all the elevators. Mr. Jensen is also deputy land commissioner of the State land department, which has charge of university and school lands. He has 1,000 farmers under his department. In his letter he registers complaint because the farmers are unable to obtain storage for their grain. He also says:

My problem is grain shipment. Am president Farmers' Cooperative Elevator, Hazen. We have three grain buyers.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the letter printed in full at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,  
STATE LAND DEPARTMENT,  
BISMARCK, N. DAK., September 10, 1943.  
Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR BILL: They tell me that if no one else can do anything about it tell Bill your troubles. I'll make it as short as possible as I know your time is limited.

My problem is grain shipment. Am president Farmers Cooperative Elevator, Hazen. We have three grain buyers. Farmer has for many years handled 50 to 60 percent of all grain. All elevators are now filled and cars are distributed on an equal basis, giving no consideration to the amounts handled by each elevator in the past. This naturally works to the disadvantage of our elevator and compels our stockholders and customers to patronize our competitors. Please do everything possible to correct this injustice and make cars available on a percentage basis of past business.

With kind personal regards to you and the family.

Sincerely,

NELS P. JENSEN.

Mr. LANGER. Let me read now a telegram coming from Buchanan, N. Dak., from the manager of one of the largest grain elevators in the State:

BUCHANAN, N. DAK., September 14, 1943.  
Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,

Washington, D. C.:

The practice being used by the American Railway Association of allotting grain cars on a 50-50 basis at stations having more than one elevator is working a hardship on the farmer patrons and the cooperative elevators. Grain cars should be allotted on the basis of past shipping record and we ask you to work for this method of car distribution and for the discontinuance of the unfair practice that is being used at present.

BUCHANAN FARMERS UNION GRAIN CO.,  
R. D. KNUDSON, Manager.

Next I read a telegram coming from Verona, N. Dak.:

VERONA, N. DAK., September 13, 1943.  
Senator WILLIAM LANGER:

If present railroad allocation boxcars continues cooperatives will lose large part volume.

VERONA FARMERS UNION GRAIN CO.



I now read a telegram coming from Zahl, N. Dak., in the northwestern section of the State:

Zahl, N. Dak., September 13, 1943.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER:

Crisis confronts grain producer due to shortage boxcars. Your influence may relieve the situation.

Zahl Co-Op Grain & Trading Co.

Here is a telegram from Dickinson, N. Dak.:

DICKINSON, N. Dak., September 13, 1943.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,

United States Senator,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

We, the board of directors of the Gladstone Farmers Union Elevator, speaking for over 250 stockholders, request that you do all in your power to investigate and abolish that vicious rule known as A. R. A. 10, used as a guide by railroads in distributing boxcars because it discriminates against cooperative elevators such as ours. Under this rule cooperative stockholders are forced to deliver their grain to competitor elevators because cars are allotted on even basis and records show that our elevator shipped 70 percent of station receipts in past years.

LORENZE DASSINGER, Secretary.

Here is one from Williston, N. Dak., next to the Montana line:

Williston, N. Dak., September 12, 1943.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

Washington, D. C.:

Urge you to try and get more freight cars for movement of grain from this territory and a more fair distribution of same. Operating elevator with a yearly expense of \$20,000 and am allowed same amount of cars as competing elevators with yearly expense of about \$8,000. Due to unfair allocation of cars our customers are forced to patronize competing companies. Situation very bad. Many thousand bushels grain will spoil if cars for movement are not available at once.

FARMERS UNION GRAIN TERMINAL ASSOCIATION,  
JAMES COVLIN, Manager.

Here is one from McGregor, N. Dak.:

McGregor, N. Dak., Sept. 12, 1943.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

We urge your support in obtaining more favorable car allocation. Much grain being ruined account of insufficient storage space. Many thousand dollars lost to farmers.

McGREGOR FARMERS UNION ELEVATOR CO.

Here is one from Hensel, N. Dak.:

HENSEL, N. Dak., Sept. 12, 1943.

Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.:

Grain box shortage very acute. Two elevator houses, capacity 85,000, blocked several times. A. R. A. ruling very disastrous.

HENSEL FARMERS UNION ELEVATOR.

Here is one from Sutton, N. Dak.:

SUTTON, N. Dak., Sept. 11, 1943.

Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.:

Elevator plugged. Not getting our share of cars. Farmers forced to haul grain to our competitor's house.

SUTTON FARMERS UNION GRAIN CO.

Here is one from Parshall, N. Dak.:

PARSHALL, N. Dak.

We are in a desperate situation due to lack of grain cars. Elevators are full of old grain, and farmers commencing to combine, and there is no room for new grain, as railroads failed to move old grain out. Considerable

amount of this new grain is out of condition due to rush harvest, and will be spoiled unless we have room to take and condition it. Please use your influence to see if relief can be had. Rush action imperative.

AXEL OLSON, State Senator.

Mr. President, when I was at home last week I made my own investigation. We have had a great deal of rain in North Dakota. Hundreds of thousands of acres of grain are still in the shock. The elevators are filled. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of old grain have not been moved; and unless something is done, if the rain continues and if the wheat, flax, and barley are piled upon the open ground, it will simply mean that the war effort will be sabotaged and hamstrung. It will mean further that the farmers of that area will suffer tremendous loss, and some of them may be forced into bankruptcy because they cannot dispose of their product.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these telegrams and letters be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and that the committee be asked to make a report shortly upon them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the telegrams and letters will be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Francis D. Cushman, late a Representative from the State of New York, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to read a letter directed to the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The letter is as follows:

GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812,  
Jackson Heights, N. Y., September 6, 1943.

Hon. HENRY A. WALLACE,

President, United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR PRESIDENT WALLACE: Note is taken that Congress will open its deliberations again as of September 14.

It goes without saying proper respect is always shown the American standard on such occasions. But inasmuch as that date is the one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of the birth of The Star-Spangled Banner, may we inquire if special significance can be given the birthday anniversary in your opening session?

Yours sincerely,

J. HALL LONG,  
President General.

Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the Senate except for a moment by remarks on this subject. We know that March 3, 1931, Francis Scott Key's song, The Star-Spangled Banner, was accepted as our national anthem and that in 1939 the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the writing of The Star-

Spangled Banner was celebrated in Baltimore, as a result of the national movement endorsed by the Congress of the United States by the passage of a resolution authorizing the celebration at Fort McHenry and appointing a committee for that purpose, of which committee I was chairman.

It is highly appropriate that each year we should gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to call attention to the outstanding significance of this anniversary and it is a pleasure indeed for me to do so today. Certainly it is fortunately true that the events of the past 12 months have added greater importance and even brighter lustre to our flag as an emblem of liberty and freedom in the United States and throughout the world.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The routine morning business is concluded.

#### INVESTIGATION RESPECTING COAL SHORTAGES IN THE VARIOUS STATES

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, to be forewarned is to be forearmed. This country is threatened with a fuel shortage more desperate than that which prevailed last winter. This is particularly true of New England and the North.

There is scarcely a single ton of surplus anthracite coal at the mines. In past years, a backlog of huge stores has been available from which could be drawn emergency allotments.

New England dealers—men who know their business from years of experience—report that only approximately 40 percent of next winter's coal is now on hand, either in homes of the consumers or in storage facilities of dealers.

By 40 percent I do not imply that everyone who will burn coal has that percentage of his necessary supply on hand. Thousands of people patriotically converted from oil to coal-burning equipment at the Government's request. Many of those people cannot now purchase coal. Imagine how they feel. People at their own expense patriotically converted tens of thousands of oil-burning furnaces to coal-burning furnaces in order to conserve oil. They are now faced with the fact that they cannot get coal.

Dealers are obviously not looking for new customers.

By October 15 many people in New England must start their winter fires. Some will start them before that date.

It must be apparent to my colleagues that drastic measures, supplemented by swift action, are necessary to cope with this situation.

Last winter, New England and the Northeast bore the brunt of a bad fuel-oil situation which left too many people with insufficient supplies of fuel oil, and real suffering followed.

This winter there must not be too little too late.

It is our responsibility to see that everything possible is done to get action now, not next January.

The situation in which we find ourselves today, so far as the coal supply is concerned, was brought about by several principal factors:

First. Strikes which cut down production at the mines.

Second. Overtaxed transportation system.

Third. Taking off of boats along the Atlantic coast.

Fourth. Conversion of many from oil-burning equipment to coal equipment.

Fifth. Increased military needs.

It is very important that action be taken. We have enough ingenuity in America so that we need not be stumped by this problem. I believe that with the vast sources of supply, the transportation we have in America, and the will of the people to do the impossible, this emergency can be met.

Mr. President, I wish to point out that this crisis is coming. We are faced with a coal shortage. Within 2 or 3 months Senators will have some people descend upon them very forcefully if the people of the northern United States are unable to obtain coal with which to keep warm. It is a serious problem. At a time when we have hardly a ton of surplus anthracite at the mines, with practically no reserve supply in the hands of the dealers, and with the winter months coming on, it is important that something be done. I am serving notice on the floor of the Senate today that unless something is done in the immediate future, some day when suffering occurs and freezing weather comes, somebody will have to answer.

To that end I send to the desk a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five to conduct a full investigation into the facts surrounding the coal situation, and to make recommendations for avoiding a serious condition which may affect the lives of many.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The resolution submitted by Mr. BRIDGES (S. Res. 177) was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to shortages of coal in the various States, and to obtain such information as it deems desirable with respect to the development, production, distribution, utilization, transportation, and handling of coal, with a view to determining the most effective means that may be employed for insuring an adequate supply of coal for civilian and war purposes. Such committee shall report to the Senate as soon as practicable the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations for any necessary legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the com-

mittee, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

**MR. WALSH.** Mr. President, the subject just discussed by the Senator from New Hampshire is of tremendous importance to the people of New England. There is grave apprehension that the shortage of coal during the coming months will cause much suffering and widespread hardships. It is a subject that I have been much interested in, and accordingly, I have been in communication, together with Representative PHILBIN, with the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, with respect to the situation, stressing the importance of vigilant action to prevent grave consequences to the health and comfort of our people, if remedies are not forthcoming. I have not before me the letter which we sent to Secretary Ickes, but I have a statement given to the press and which contains the substance of our letter to Mr. Ickes. I request that this statement be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Last winter New England experienced a very serious shortage of fuel and range oil which caused not only inconvenience but, in many cases, hardship to our people.

At that time and since, officials of the United States Government have repeatedly urged domestic consumers and others in this area, in order to relieve the oil shortage, to convert to coal. Many of our patriotic citizens responded to these urgings in the belief, and with at least implied assurance, that adequate supplies of coal would be available this winter. It is now apparent that this will not be the case but to the contrary, New England will be faced with greatly reduced supplies of coal, especially the kinds used by ordinary domestic consumers. Present conditions indicate that this situation threatens to have worse effects for this section than the shortage of oil last winter.

The stocks of distributors and retail dealers on hand at present are at the lowest point in many years. One retailer in Worcester County has received only 50 tons of anthracite coal since April. Most other dealers, while not in such a desperate situation, have in their bins at present, available for delivery to the public, only a negligible percentage of the requirements for next winter which they would now normally have.

Under present Government allocations, these stocks are not being built up fast enough, if at all. In most cases, they afford no prospect of adequate solid fuel supplies in New England, but every prospect of dangerous scarcities.

Many reasons have been ascribed for these now desperate shortages, principally the coal strike. While the strike has been undoubtedly of some effect, it surely does not and cannot account for the present alarming deficiencies in the inventories of New England coal dealers. Facts are available which show that the supply of coal which went into New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and other States for the last coal year greatly exceeded shipments of the previous year while the supply to New England was considerably less. It is stated by responsible authorities that the increase in New York alone was over 1,000,000 tons over the previous year. It is also reported that trucks moving in interstate commerce have gone to the coal mines in Pennsylvania in large numbers and carried very substantial tonnages of coal back to New York. These reports, apparently from authentic sources,

would seem to indicate that coal which should come to New England in sufficient quantities to serve the needs of our householders and domestic consumers, has been and is being diverted to other parts of the country.

The anthracite situation in New England is growing more desperate every day because the fact is that New England is not getting its due share of hard-coal products and hundreds of our dealers are, at this moment, without coal. The total amount of hard coal shipped to New England from January 1943 to the end of July shows that almost 500,000 tons less were shipped than during the corresponding period in 1942.

New England is doing its full share for the war effort and has made notable contributions to national war production. In fact, New England industries have been indispensable to our industrial achievements. Notwithstanding this fact, it is apparent we have been discriminated against in many ways. Oil, gas, meats, and other provisions have been scarcer here than in most other places throughout the country since rationing began. Now coal is added to this list of dangerously scarce necessities of life which our New England people must have, not only to contribute their utmost, as they are doing, to the war effort, but also even to live at tolerable standards of subsistence, health, and comfort. The evidence seems to indicate unfortunately that many of these programs have been conducted without regard for those fundamental principles of equity and equality of treatment which should, of necessity, accompany the rationing of vital foodstuffs and commodities if it is to command the respect and cooperation of the people.

Admittedly the job of parceling out many things which are required, in the first instance, by our armed services is a difficult one, but our New England people have very justifiably become most impatient over the unusual and disproportionate hardships and sacrifices imposed upon them by either short-sighted policies, inept administration, or unwise handling of these basic problems of distribution and allocation of vital necessities.

The time for constructive action has been too far delayed. Though we appreciate the magnitude of these problems and are eager, as all Americans are, to join in every feasible possible way with Government officials in seeking to solve them in the interest of the war effort and the needs of our military and naval services, we feel constrained at this time, because of the deep anxiety we necessarily feel, in the light of the alarming coal shortages that currently exist in New England, to urge upon Secretary Ickes and the O. P. A. authorities and other agencies set up to deal with New England solid-fuel allocation the compelling need for concentrating immediately upon the shipment of very substantial tonnages of anthracite coal into this State and into New England so that great hardships to our people may be avoided during the coming winter months. The situation cannot wait. It is desperate. Neither the profits of coal operators, the activities of racketeering black-market manipulators, or any other consideration should be permitted further to delay the prompt shipment of anthracite and bituminous coal to our distressed people so that dealers' inventories may be replenished and gravest crises avoided.

#### CONDITIONS ON THE HOME FRONT

**MR. WILEY.** Mr. President, when the Congress recessed 8 weeks ago the apparent purpose of the recess was to enable us to make contact with our constituents and ascertain their points of view with reference to vital matters pending before Congress. I do not sup-



pose there was any justification for the recess except to get the viewpoints of our constituents.

Today we have heard related by two Senators what they ascertained with reference to conditions back home. First, there was the matter of feed. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LINGER] mentioned the situation with reference to crops in his territory. It is truly critical and tragic, especially when one considers that the problem of feeding the cattle and other livestock of this country is a tremendous one. Unless we are able to furnish the necessary feed we shall experience tremendous losses in food.

The subject discussed by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] relating to coal is one which concerns everyone in this country. About 6 weeks ago I traveled along the southern shore of Lake Superior and I saw that the coal-dock yards in that region were three and a half to four million tons short of the season's requirements. I then telegraphed to Mr. Ickes. I told him of that situation, and after 2 weeks Mr. Ickes replied and acknowledged that the coal situation was critical. In my telegram to him I gave a partial solution. I said that the boats which were hauling iron ore from Superior to the ports in Pennsylvania returned empty in order to make three trips where they would ordinarily make two. I said that if they should come back with coal we could arrive at a partial solution of the problem. We found that the coal companies were shipping coal into the East because there was a small margin of profit over shipments into the West. Secretary Ickes agreed to look after this matter and I am glad to note that more coal is arriving in the Middle West.

Mr. President, I wish to speak very briefly in relation to matters which I ascertained from my constituents.

I traveled about 3,000 miles in my State, speaking to farm groups as well as to labor groups. I spoke on village street corners and on city streets. I also spoke to other groups such as fraternal organizations, service clubs, commercial groups, and so forth. I spoke at county fairs. In all, I made about 50 talks in a period of about 6 weeks. I came into contact with thousands of people. I talked to farmers, laboring men, and little businessmen, hearing their tales, acting as sort of father confessor to their worries and fears, and trying to antidote them in order that the morale on the home front might be strong.

I wish briefly to state my conclusions as a result of these experiences.

Back in the State I found the following:

Big businessmen and little businessmen are concerned about the trend in government toward state socialism. They all feel that war made governmental supervision and control necessary to a certain degree, but they are all looking forward to the time when war ceases and freedom of enterprise returns to the home front.

Everywhere on the home front, among the farmers, among the businessmen, we find a grave concern about the vast bureaucracy of Federal employees. They are all eager to see action by Congress that will make for a reduction of the great number employed in Government.

On the home front there is great concern about the multiplication of Government corporations, which have the privilege of Government institutions and too few of the responsibilities of private corporations. Many of these Government concerns operate without adequate control, and even without audit. Private business is very much concerned over such competition.

On the home front all are concerned with the waste in Government spending. They expect Congress to take steps that will result in material savings. They expect Congress also, in the tax measure that is to be brought out of Congress, to provide for the creation of reserves which will aid industry to take the bumps in the post-war period. The people know a paralyzed industry would mean a paralyzed country. The people look to Washington to antidote any such condition. They want real planning now to meet the multitude of post-war problems when we cut war expenditures \$35,000,000,000 and demobilize from 70 to 80 percent of our armed forces.

But, Mr. President, they demand of their public servants here in Washington that there be manifested in them a vital, living purpose to win the war and to prepare the way for a lasting peace.

They are very much concerned about the matter of peace. They want to know whether we are going to "miss the boat," as we did the last time. They want their public servants—the Executive and the Senate—to set an example for internal collaboration. I emphasize the statement that they want their public servants—the Senate and the Executive—to set an example for internal collaboration and to do their part in providing the political and economic framework for international collaboration.

The United States must cooperate actively with all other like-minded nations in an effort to preserve the world peace.

These people back home are practical. They know it is a simple matter to get together and say "We will make a contract—five or six of us—and go into business." But they know that going to a lawyer and having a contract drawn up does not do the job. They know that back of that contract there must be the physical, economic, sociological, and even the spiritual effort of all those who join in that contract in order to make it a success.

World peace can best be assured only when sovereign states, while preserving their own sovereignty and their own special interests, find this common ground on which to work together. This common ground can be found only by clearing away the existing differences, particularly among the major Allied Nations, and building on the basis of a definite common purpose a new interna-

tional order. Until such time as international relationships become beyond all question orderly and secure, the people of the Middle West want us to keep our eyes open. They know that in this matter we are dealing with international poker players who have been playing the game for a thousand years, and they believe that the United States should maintain such armaments as will not only enable us to discharge our international obligations, but will assure our national security. They believe that the United States should secure adequate air and naval bases to assure our national security.

The architects—that means the United Nations—must agree on a plan. First, let us see what we in America can agree on, and following that let us see what we and our allies can agree on. Then the job really just begins. Then must follow the building, the assembling of the material, and the united effort of all the builders.

Mr. President, the people back home are very much concerned about the manpower question. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LINGER] showed how they were lacking in boxcars. I take it that, connected with that, is the question of manpower. In Wisconsin, as I traveled through that State, I saw working in the fields old gray-haired men who retired 10 years ago; I saw little children from 7 years old to 15 working in the fields; I saw girls driving tractors; I saw women there looking after the hay crops. We hear it said that the Middle West is complacent. I want to tell you, Mr. President, the Middle West is not complacent. The people of that section are doing a tremendous job. No one can be complacent, especially the mothers who have put in the neighborhood of 250,000 of their own blood into the service. They are doing a tremendous job in my own State. What we are producing in foodstuffs surpasses imagination. It is the old men and women who were, so to speak, on the shelf, and it is the girls who are performing men's jobs upon the farms who are doing this tremendous work. They are wondering whether or not the Government is going to take the few remaining men who are left. I want to tell you, Mr. President, that manpower is a tremendous problem. The Government wants now two and a half million more workers in its plants. We could use 100,000 men on our farms in Wisconsin.

We have before us the question of inducting married men. The people back home are thinking about manpower. They want the Congress to stand on its feet and use its head and not be swept away by illogical statements or drummed-up facts.

Concerning the question of inducting married men, I have taken the position that it is primarily a military question, but it is also a legislative question. In the first place, we passed a law that made it possible. Now, when there is a great quest for manpower on every front, we cannot "pass the buck" simply by saying that it is a military question. I believe

it would be wise, Mr. President, for the Senate of the United States to go into executive session and insist that General Marshall or such officer as he might designate should give the facts and the whys and wherefores of the manpower situation, and why we should or should not induct fathers into the military service.

As I have said, the people at home are eager to see what action Congress will take for the reduction of the great number employed in government.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a very significant statement which I desire to have placed in the *RECORD* at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the statement will be printed in the *RECORD*.

The statement is as follows:

*Latest figures available on State and Federal Government employees*

|                              | State  | Federal <sup>1</sup> |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| California.....              | 30,450 | 232,500              |
| Indiana.....                 | 15,040 | 32,600               |
| Iowa.....                    | 11,700 | 12,700               |
| Louisiana.....               | 13,950 | 44,400               |
| Massachusetts.....           | 21,000 | 129,000              |
| Michigan.....                | 24,700 | 51,000               |
| Missouri.....                | 12,700 | 49,000               |
| Nebraska.....                | 5,680  | 24,600               |
| Ohio.....                    | 25,000 | 90,000               |
| Pennsylvania.....            | 44,500 | 215,000              |
| Tennessee.....               | 8,140  | 38,360               |
| Virginia.....                | 17,112 | 120,595              |
| Wyoming.....                 | 1,100  | 6,200                |
| Wisconsin (May figures)..... | 7,800  | 19,000               |

<sup>1</sup> Executive service only.

<sup>2</sup> This 7,800 is both State and local employees.

Mr. WILEY. From the statement it appears that in Wisconsin there are 7,800 State and local employees, while in the same State there are 19,000 Federal executive employees. I wonder if that fact means anything. Well, the folks back home are getting very much concerned about it, anyway.

I said that the farmers are concerned about manpower. They are also concerned about the lack of farm machinery. I sincerely hope that it will be possible for the farmers to get more machinery, especially if more of the manpower is taken and put into the military service.

Mr. President, I have said that the people on the home front are greatly concerned about the multiplication of Government corporations, and that private business is greatly agitated by the competition of such corporations. I wish to inject the statement that the reason why these people are concerned is that the Government now has in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000,000 invested in private enterprise, and the people are asking what is going to happen after the war. Is the Government going to retain these industries and operate them, as it is doing largely now? What is going to happen to little business, and is the big businessman to be merely a cog in the Government machine?

Mr. President, I shall speak for a moment about the matter of reserves. I know that the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee is giving this matter consideration; but I called at the office of a large industry in my State a little while ago. Responsible officers

of the company said, "Senator, we just had to go to New York to borrow \$100,000,000 in order to handle this great program which the Government has thrust upon us. Our profits, because of the Renegotiation of Contracts Act and because of taxes, are such that it is impossible to build up any reserves. What are we going to do when the war is over, when we have to reconvert from this war program to a civilian peace program? Are we to become, too, a Government creature or are we going to be independent men?" I was asked "What is your solution?" I said "I am not on the Finance Committee, but I have an idea. I think we should create what I have called conditional reserves; that provision should be made in the tax bill for a percentage of money to be set aside conditionally, so that if within a 10-year period such a concern as yours in the post-war period should go into the red, it could use a part of such reserve to pay the reconversion charges and pay the cost of maintaining labor." I said my recommendation is this: Get in contact with your labor leaders; let labor and industry learn to cooperate; let them get together. We are all in the same boat. Unless there is such cooperation, industry and labor will go down together; jobs will be lost, business will be gone, and the community will be paralyzed. I interject that suggestion at this point because I think it is fundamentally sound.

We hope that at the end of the war our industries will be capable of rehiring the boys who will be returning, taking up the economic slack, if you please. But if the industries have not the reserves with which to pay for the reconversion, if they have not the reserves to take care of labor costs during the time they are reconverting, then there will be economically broken industries, and they cannot hire labor, and cannot produce the financial economy that is needed.

Mr. President, the people are becoming aware that "big government" makes for unnecessary, unreasonable, and destructive orders, directives, regulations, and even laws by government administrators—bureaucrats—and that this system makes for loss of freedom and destruction of free government. The awareness of the people is bringing about an awakening. They want Congress to see to it that all unnecessary centralization is obviated.

I see before me the distinguished senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], and I call his attention to the fact that from the table before me it appears that in his State the State employees—that is, State and local employees—number 30,850. The Federal Government, in the executive service alone, had 232,500 employees in California. That is almost enough to decide any election.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator would be good enough to bear with me just one second until I can make an announcement.

Mr. WILEY. I am practically through, I may say to the Senator. It will take me only 2 or 3 minutes to conclude.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on the point to which he has just referred?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. With respect to the number of Federal employees in California, has the Senator a break-down of the classifications or categories in which those employees are found?

Mr. WILEY. This statement was given to me yesterday. The figures as to Federal employees refer to executive service only.

Mr. LUCAS. What does that mean?

Mr. WILEY. I suppose it means in the service of the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. LUCAS. Would that include the Army and Navy employees in California, and shipyard workers?

Mr. WILEY. I do not think so. These are said to be latest figures available on State and Federal Government employees. The figures were given to me yesterday, and I have not had an opportunity to break them down further, but if the Senator desires I shall be glad to make the request that they be so broken down.

Mr. LUCAS. My only reason for making the inquiry was that the Senator is laying great emphasis on the fact that there are this many Federal employees in the State of California, and I think that for the benefit of the Senate and of the country he should have gone into the figures and have broken them down, so that we could know exactly the categories in which those employees are found. In other words, I should like to know what they are doing. It is my understanding, from one of my colleagues sitting near me, who seems to know, that a great number of these employees are included in the shipyards which are now building our ships, as well as the plants building planes in that area.

Mr. WILEY. I am very happy to have the suggestion of the Senator. I have given him the figures, and I assume he will be interested also in finding out how they are broken down, into what categories. This statement was given to me yesterday. All of us returned from our own States within the last few days, and when I heard of these figures I called for them, particularly as they related to my State, and the others were thrown in by the Government instrumentality which furnished them. I was astonished to see that in California, according to the note, State and local employees, which included employees of counties and municipalities, number 30,850, while Federal employees, those in the executive service only, aggregate the figure I have given. I do not see how executive service workers would be employees in shipyards, but perhaps they would be. I should be glad, however, to get further light on the subject.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the Senator permit me a further observation?

Mr. WILEY. Certainly.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is discussing a very important question insofar as employees of the Government are concerned. I think the Senate is obviously



anxious to see that as few persons as possible are employed by the Government. At the same time, I know the Senator from Wisconsin wants employed every man who is necessary to carry on the war effort, and when he makes the statement that there are so many Federal employees in California, and lays unusual stress on the fact, indicating that there is apparently something wrong about having so great a number, I think it would be only fair to the Senate that he provide a breakdown of the figures so that we may ascertain definitely what the employees are doing, and in what classifications they are found, in order that the Senate and the country may intelligently reach their own conclusions upon the subject.

Mr. WILEY. I am very happy to receive the suggestion of the distinguished Senator from Illinois, but I am discussing the reaction of the home folks to this extended bureaucracy, and to substantiate that I quoted figures given to me yesterday.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

Mr. WILEY. I shall yield in a moment. To substantiate this further, I call attention to the fact that a distinguished member of the administration resigned his position just a few days ago. He told about where we could get men for the services, that we could get them out of the bureaus in Washington and elsewhere. The figures given by me are confirmatory of his statement. But if it will satisfy the distinguished Senator from Illinois, I assure him that I shall ask for a breakdown of these figures, putting the employees into categories and classes, for my State and his State, and California, and any other States which appear on this exhibit.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator states that he is making these remarks primarily to inform the country about the great bureaucracy which exists at the present time. When the Senator merely states these figures, as he has done, without giving any information as to who these people are and what they are doing, he is not giving a true picture of the so-called bureaucracy about which he is talking. That is why I interrupted the Senator, to ask him whether or not he had a breakdown, because I think it is fair that we should have that if he is using these figures to tell the country that there is a sprawling bureaucracy here in Washington.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the distinguished Senator again for his criticism. But let us not get off the point.

Mr. LUCAS. I am not off the point.

Mr. WILEY. The point I am discussing is that the people back home are aware of this large bureaucracy, and that these figures which were given me are confirmatory of the correctness of their conclusions. I shall have the figures broken down. But when on this very exhibit there is the statement that the

"executive service only" in California employs 232,000, and that the State employees, meaning State and local employees, number 30,000, it seems to me that is pretty clear and definite and definitive as to the character of the executive employees.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Would the Senator indicate the Government agency which furnished these figures to him?

Mr. WILEY. As I recall, I asked my secretary to telephone to the secretary of the committee presided over by the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and these figures were furnished. That is my recollection.

Mr. BARKLEY. It was a senatorial agency, and not an executive agency, then?

Mr. WILEY. A Government agency, I said.

Mr. BARKLEY. It was a congressional and not an executive agency which furnished the figures?

Mr. WILEY. I think so.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, while it is desirable that we keep the country informed and that the country keep us informed of its reactions about what goes on in Washington, it seems incredible to me that in any one State there would be 232,000 executive employees, unless those employees included everyone working for a Government agency, and we all know that in California some of the Government agencies, such as the Maritime Commission, are employing thousands of men, as is the case in Louisiana, and that the airplane plants are employing thousands of men. It is necessary to know whether the 230,000 referred to by the Senator are Federal employees such as collectors of internal revenue, F. B. I. agents, or any other employees in similar categories, or men who were working in the plants.

Mr. WILEY. I agree with that conclusion, and I assure the Senator I shall get the information. I shall request it, anyway.

Mr. President, the people back home want their National Legislature to know the facts; they want Members of Congress to become acquainted with the facts which are necessary for them to take into consideration in making a determination. They want their Congress to look after the legislative business of the Nation. They do not want the Executive to run the whole show. I use that language very advisedly.

The people back home are sick of the tactics indulged in by certain persons whose arguments consist simply of abuse of their opponents. The people are sick of name calling in this great period of our history. The old designations of "tory stalwart", "conservative", "anti-liberal" are no longer very potent. The people know that we are fighting for our national existence. Any mother who has sent her son into the armed services of the United States, and who has received word that he has made the supreme sacrifice, is not thinking of so-

called Tories or liberals, or antiliberals. Yet a great deal of use is made of such epithets. When a proposal comes before this body it is not measured by such a yardstick.

Mr. President, I bring this subject to the attention of the Senate because I feel I have an obligation to it and to my country to do so in this great period of crisis. We are all asked to think our problems through clearly, and, of course, not on a partisan basis. I repeat the old analogy. We are all in the same boat. Members on the other side of the aisle and we on this side are all in the same boat. We hope the boat will make port safely and we strive to do our part to bring it safely to port. Consequently it is our business to pull together. If Senators on the other side of the aisle pull one way and we on this side pull the other way we shall not arrive anywhere. Such action will simply cause the boat to spin around.

Mr. President, in looking at the large issues it seems to me we are getting closer together. It seems to me the little meeting recently held at Mackinac Island indicated clearly, as I have said heretofore, that there is unanimity of effort in trying to effectuate a plan, in trying to get the architects together to the end that some great over-all plan may be perfected, and then, following the drafting of such a plan, that there may exist in the reservoir of the various nations sufficient brains and reason and judgment and vision to assure the collaboration which is needed. That is what makes for successful building.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. WILEY. I shall yield in a moment. The real question is expressed in the word "how." The question is how to accomplish the objective. The people back home are concerned about that question. They do not think it is the business of America to become a perpetual international Santa Claus. The people are paying a tremendous price for what is going on now. As I previously said, the people want us, their lawmakers, to keep our feet on the ground. It would not hurt if we had a few Scotchmen representing us on our side in the deals which are being made, who could have a hand in looking after America's exchequer. Oh, yes; we want to be benevolent, we want to be kind and considerate, but we also know that there is a limit even to national spending, and the people are sick and tired of seeing the looseness with which their money is being spent in various directions. I say it is the function of Congress, wherever it can do so, to pick up the loose ends, to see that the leaks which exist are stopped up. If eventually we shall find ourselves confronted with a debt of some three hundred billion dollars which will be loaded onto the people of the United States, at a time when seven or eight million boys come back home looking for jobs, and when there is also a multitude of international problems pressing upon the Nation—when we come to that time, when, as Lincoln once said about himself,

"There is no other place to go except to my knees," then is the time when real collaboration will be needed on the home front.

Mr. President, in the August issue of one of the national magazines—*Fortune*—there was published an article dealing with the resolution which I submitted about a year ago to provide for the creation of a liaison committee between the Senate and the President. The article indicated clearly that perhaps there was some merit to that resolution. Since the meeting on Mackinac Island was held, which provides an indication of unity in spirit in this country, it seems to me it would be well for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to consider the question of reporting my resolution to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. There is one subject mentioned in the Senator's remarks concerning which I wish to ask him further.

Mr. WILEY. I am very happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico for that purpose.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator discussed only briefly the question of reserves for business for the post-war period. As I understood the Senator from Wisconsin, he said he had a plan which would call for the building of conditional reserves.

Mr. WILEY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HATCH. Will the Senator from Wisconsin amplify that statement? The reason for my question is that he touched upon a perplexing and very puzzling problem, one which is receiving consideration from a committee of the House at this very moment.

Mr. WILEY. Yes, Mr. President; I shall be very happy to respond to the distinguished Senator's question. I realize that in my previous statement I had not fully clarified the matter. Let me put the suggestion of a conditional reserve concretely. Let us assume a corporation which has a \$20,000,000 income tax. It may employ as many as 10,000 men. Let us assume it is entirely—100 percent—engaged in the manufacture of war materials; that it has pulled out all the machinery which it used in normal peacetimes, and has replaced it by machinery which makes implements of war. The time apparently will come when there must be a reconversion. We have assumed that the corporation pays \$20,000,000 income tax. If there were created a reserve of 10 percent, that would amount to \$2,000,000. That would be called a conditional reserve. Let me show how it would be conditional. Over a period of 10 years, we will say, that reserve remains as a reserve. If it is needed to pay the cost of conversion, to pay labor costs, if the concern is going into the red, the conditional reserve can be utilized. If at the end of the 10-year period the reserve is not needed it will go into the Treasury of the United States. The reserve would operate as a buffer, as a dam, as an absolute insurance policy so that there would be money available for reconversion. Of course, if it were to operate in only that way, certain persons would say, "Oh,

again you are favoring only the big fellow."

Well, Mr. President, let us see. If in the first or second year it were found that creation of the reserve would keep that industry going in the community, and that 10,000 men were employed, who would be the greatest beneficiary? The community would be. There can be no question about that. The economic current which would come from that concern would make that community economically healthy. There can be no question about that.

Very well; who next would be the beneficiaries? Of course, the laboring men themselves. They would get the money. That would keep their homes and their insurance payments and their tax payments in healthy shape. Of course, the concern itself would benefit, in the sense that it would be a going concern; because if it went down the chances are its millions of dollars of investment would be worthless.

Let me cite an example. In my community when I was a youngster there was a large sugar plant which cost three-quarters of a million dollars to build. It was making money, and it was considered a good investment. The Bank of Milwaukee put a \$100,000 bond issue on it—fine— $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. But, Mr. President, something happened to the sugar business, as Senators who are familiar with the sugar industry know. The farmers could not afford to raise sugar beets. The three-quarters-of-a-million-dollar plant was shut down. It was worth that much when it was a going concern, and contributed to the economic lifeblood of that community, and put into that community the thing which made it healthy—dollars. When it was shut down the investors could not get their funds out. The economic current decreased; and finally the building was torn down. Did the bondholders get \$100,000? They did not. They got \$10,000.

That example illustrates what might happen in this country if we do not prepare buffers and dikes against the approaching storm, when it comes to a matter of trying to reorganize when the war is over, when our 10,000,000 fighting men come back, when we stop spending \$100,000,000,000 a year, and probably reduce our expenditures to a much less amount, when we stop war spending. Then is the time when we shall need these conditional reserves. By conditional, I mean that they could be utilized for the payment of labor and for reconversion only upon the condition of the plant going into the red. The part which was not utilized after a given term would be recaptured by the Treasury of the United States.

Again, Mr. President, I say that we are all in the same boat. We have had too many divisionists among us, men who built their careers, as Hitler did, upon the idea of "divide and conquer"—setting labor against management, and the farmers against the city folk, creating venom and prejudice in the minds and hearts of people.

Here is a chance for labor and management to present to the Congress a constructive policy which would result in insuring the economic health of the country.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### DEFERMENT OF FATHERS FROM DRAFT—MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I should like to make an announcement about a meeting of the Committee on Military Affairs. The committee will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the caucus room in the Senate Office Building, for the purpose of hearing some high authorities of the Military Establishment in reference to the drafting of fathers, a matter in which our distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is interested.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, with reference to the announcement just made by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, of course, I have no objection, and could not have; and it would do no good if I should object to their calling General Marshall and Admiral King before the committee. However, I call attention to the fact that my bill providing for the deferment of fathers was pending before the Committee on Military Affairs for some months. I asked for a hearing with reference to the matter, and was permitted to appear before the committee. At the time of my appearance before the committee, only two members of the committee were present. At the same time Colonel Keesling appeared before the committee. Letters were read from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, at that time opposing the proposed legislation.

When the Congress recessed, a statement was given to the press, and information came to me definitely, that fathers were not to be called. However, during the recess, announcement was made by Mr. McNutt that fathers would be called the 1st of September, as I recall, or the 1st of October, notwithstanding the fact that the Congress was not to meet until the 14th of September. When I heard that, I felt it was taking undue advantage of the Congress of the United States, when the House of Representatives had almost overwhelmingly passed a bill providing in effect that fathers should be deferred until all single men had been inducted. It seems to me that it came with poor grace from whoever was responsible for it, to say that fathers were to be taken beginning on the 1st of October, when the bill was pending before the Senate Committee, and had been overwhelmingly passed by the House, and when my bill had been reported from the Senate committee by a vote of approximately 11 to 3.



Let me say that another bill has the right-of-way before the Senate. However, immediately after that bill is out of the way, I expect to move that the Senate take up the fathers' deferment bill, which I introduced and which is on the calendar; and I now serve notice that I intend to do so.

In this connection I call attention to the fact that in many places fathers are already being called. The draft boards have been notified, and in my State they are calling fathers in some instances. Just before I left Montana a man came to see me. He said he had five children, and that he not only had to support them but also had to help support his father and mother. Another man who came to see me said he had five children whom he had to support. Both men were to be called.

Mr. President, I do not know who is responsible for this situation. I have been told by some that it is not the Army and the Navy, but that it is the President, who is responsible for it. On the other hand, I have been told that it is the Army and Navy. Let me say that if any one had set out deliberately and premeditatedly to sabotage this administration he could not have done a better job than has been done by the Selective Service and the O. P. A. in the confusing statements which they have issued almost from day to day.

Earlier in the day I asked to have inserted in the RECORD a statement by John O'Donnell, published in the Washington Times-Herald. Since that time I have been handed a statement which was issued by the Canadian Minister of National Defense, Col. the Honorable J. L. Ralston. The press release states:

The Canadian Minister of National Defense, Col. the Honorable J. L. Ralston, announced today that a plan has been approved for the reorganization of the Canadian Army in Canada under which the Seventh and Eighth Divisions now on duty in Canada will be disbanded and the Sixth Division will be partially disbanded.

Canada has five divisions overseas and three divisions at home. Of the three divisions at home, two and a half divisions are being disbanded.

The news release further states:

The plan particularly affects that portion of the Army in Canada which is allotted operational tasks. It will result in a reduction in the number of troops required to carry out those tasks. It will also have consequential effects in reducing the number of personnel required for servicing operational troops. The plan is made possible by the improved strategic position on both coasts of Canada resulting from the eviction of the Japs from the Aleutians; the military victories in the Mediterranean and the Russian successes; and the striking betterment in antisubmarine activities in the Atlantic.

The scheme will involve a readjustment downward of local defenses on both the east and west coasts.

The Minister's statement is in part:

"Events of recent months have greatly improved the general strategic situation in respect to the defense of both coastal regions of Canada.

"In the Pacific there has been the eviction of the Japanese from the Aleutians and the increasing scale of operations in the southwest Pacific.

"The European area has seen the continuance of Russian successes with increasing menace to Hitler, the destruction of the Axis forces in north Africa, and the capitulation of Italy. These successes intensify the threat of further offensive operations against the Axis both in northwestern Europe and in the Mediterranean area.

"While these developments do not remove the threat of enemy action in certain forms against this continent they reduce materially the scale of any possible operation of that kind.

"The degree of probability and the possible type and weight of any such operations have been appraised in consultation with the United States authorities.

"In the light of this appraisal it is possible to revise the composition of the portion of the Army in Canada which is allotted to operational tasks and to effect a reorganization and a substantial reduction in the number of troops to be employed for that purpose.

"Obviously, operational troops in Canada are employed principally in connection with the defense of the Atlantic and Pacific coastal areas. Consequently, the main features of the reorganization will include—

"(A) Downward adjustments in local defenses at strategic points, having regard to their relative importance and vulnerability.

"(B) The Seventh and Eighth Divisions now on duty in Canada will be disbanded and the Sixth Division will be partially disbanded. In substitution for these divisions it is proposed to retain a composite formation of three brigade groups each capable of operating independently. These troops will be administered and trained under a modified divisional headquarters.

"In terms of personnel the reorganization will have the following effects:

"(A) All personnel of age, rank, and medical category suitable for potential reinforcements will be absorbed into units or training or other establishments;

"(B) General servicemen who are below category for operational duties will, as far as required, be absorbed in less active posts in Canada for which their physical category may be suitable;

"(C) All personnel not of an age, rank, or medical category suitable for operational duties and who are not required for less active posts in Canada will be discharged to resume civilian occupations, and thus improve the manpower situation for essential civilian activities.

"The general result will be:

"(A) To provide a reduced but thoroughly efficient body of operational troops in Canada;

"(B) To introduce an additional phase of advanced training which will be given to reinforcements before they proceed overseas;

"(C) To release a considerable number of lower category personnel, who will thus be enabled to take up civilian occupations and supplement available manpower.

"It should be understood that disbandment of divisions does not necessarily mean that all the units will be disbanded.

"The reorganization will result in reducing the establishment for operational troops in North America by about 20,000. This does not mean that that number will go out of the Army. Many will be reallocated according to the needs of the service to fill up remaining units and for potential reinforcements, depending on age, rank, and medical category.

"It is not possible to estimate the actual number who will be released to civilian life, but the number will be substantial at this stage.

"It must be emphasized that the fact that there is to be a reduction in requirements for operational troops in Canada does not mean that the demand is reduced for overseas."

It is stated also that the question was taken up with American authorities and that the action met with their approval.

Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, I am not going to consent to any delay in connection with this bill. As I stated before, the bill was pending before the committee for months, and then was reported from the committee by a vote of 11 to 3. I think it comes with poor grace, 2 months after the bill was reported, to say that there must be a thoroughgoing investigation of the question of manpower in the United States. On the trains running through Montana—the Milwaukee, the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern—one can see troops going East and troops going West. The trains are loaded with troops going East, and they are loaded with troops going West. Many of the men have been in the Army for 12 or 18 months and have been trained, but they are not being used. Many of them are lying around in the camps. That situation is breaking down the morale of the men. It is breaking down the morale of the people of the country. It is affecting the manpower situation. Small businessmen are being put out of business and shops are being closed. Necessary clerks are being taken away. Further, and most important of all, many children are being sent to institutions because their parents cannot provide adequate care for them.

In my judgment, the drafting of fathers is the most idiotic plan that has been proposed by the Government. It is not necessary and cannot be shown to be necessary.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Dealing with one of the things to which the Senator has just referred, I wish to read two or three sentences from a letter which came to me today from a very responsible person:

Several Army officers who have visited me in the past few months complain of a dull, inactive life. They claim that there are pools of men in the larger camps where men are awaiting assignment. Some have lain around a long time. They hear and read about manpower shortages in civilian life, and many have given up businesses and positions where they were really needed to keep up the civilian needs.

I am frank to say that I have come to no conclusion in respect to the Senator's bill because of my very great diffidence in subordinating military decisions to civilian decisions in time of war. However, it seems to me that an authentic and reliable decision by the Congress on the Senator's bill requires a very frank presentation of the total facts by the authorities who have them in their possession, to determine, not the immediate question of whether fathers should be drafted but the primary question whether the existing draft reservoirs are being adequately used, or whether there is a misuse of existing and available draft material.

I can understand the Senator's feeling when he says that he wants no further delay in respect to action on his bill, particularly since the draft of fathers has

been ordered; but it seems to me that if the draft of fathers were suspended for even a week or two, so that the Congress could have the final and total answer to these fundamental questions, upon which answer I must base my judgment if it is to be of any use, it would be a very advantageous thing.

Mr. WHEELER. Let me say to the Senator that I have asked that fathers be deferred until January 1, 1944. That would give the Selective Service officials 6 months. In that 6-months' period of time they could then come to the Congress and give us the facts. Certainly no one could successfully argue that any harm could be done if we should defer the drafting of fathers for 6 months when everyone knows the situation which now exists. We do not have to have a military or a naval expert to tell us what it is. All we have to do is to go from one end of the country to the other and to see the millions upon millions of boys who are now in the service. I have talked with many men in the Army. I talked with one man who had, during the last war, volunteered his services. He wanted to do something to help the country and to help the war effort. He was wholeheartedly for the President's foreign policy. He published newspapers which had opposed me and my stand. However, since entering the Army he came to me and said, "Senator, I could be of much more service to my country by staying at home, because I am now doing nothing that is of any benefit to it. There are thousands of men who are in exactly the same position I am in, doing nothing of benefit to the country at the present time." That is not only true of Regular Army officers, but doctor after doctor who has been taken into the medical branch of the Army has come to me and told me the same thing, or has written letters to the same effect.

Mr. WALSH. I should like to ask the Senator a few questions in order to determine the present situation with regard to the subject under discussion.

Under existing law there is, of course, no doubt whatever that married men and fathers can be drafted, within certain age limits.

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. WALSH. There is no doubt in my mind, and I assume there is none in the Senator's mind, that there is a great deal of agitation in the country favoring legislation to prevent drafting fathers.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Does the Senator agree with me that that does not indicate any disposition on the part of any American not to do his whole part and, if necessary, whether married or single, enter military service?

Mr. WHEELER. I have said repeatedly that if the people of this country—the married men of this country and everybody else—felt it was necessary, they would sacrifice their homes and their lives and everything else.

Mr. WALSH. Now that the issue has assumed such magnitude, and is one with which we all agree Congress should deal, and deal with speedily, it seems

to me that the sooner all fathers who are subject to the draft know what their status is with certainty and definiteness the better it will be for the country.

In the light of this observation, I inquire of the Senator whether or not there has been any attempt made to determine, for the purpose of satisfying the country, that there is a real need for drafting fathers; to ascertain the extent to which the country has been combed to discover the possibilities of drafting single men or married men without children in Government departments and so-called defense work before drafting fathers.

Mr. WHEELER. Frankly, I do not think that such an attempt has been made. We all know of instances here in Washington, right under our noses, of single men, and of married men without children, who are not only working and drawing large salaries from the Government, but whose wives are working, and yet we are told, "These men are essential to this department," as if it were impossible to find others in executive departments to fill the jobs of the bureaucrats in Washington.

Mr. WALSH. If the country could be convinced that there is a real military need for a larger army, and if the country could be satisfied that all available physically fit married men without children, and single men as well, had been drafted without favor or discrimination or unnecessary deferments the problem of the Congress would be an easy one, would it not?

Mr. WHEELER. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. WALSH. The sooner the country has been informed by reliable authority, and it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that there is actual need for the enlargement of our military forces, and that there has been a genuine and satisfactory effort made to enroll into the military personnel all single men regardless of their occupation—unless absolutely essential and irreplaceable—I say if that is amply demonstrated I doubt very much that there would be any objection to Congress continuing the present law in effect and thus permitting the drafting of married men. However, there is no doubt in my mind that there is a widespread feeling of concern and of real anxiety, and of deep regret over the uncertainty surrounding the drafting of married men. This is due to the continuing inconsistent statements and rulings made by Government officials. The information coming to me indicates that many married men with children who are drafted, as distinguished from those who have volunteered, are mentally disturbed, upset, and really not able to enter into the spirit of the fighting forces which is essential for satisfactory military service.

Not long ago a very prominent citizen of my State called my attention to the case of his son. His son was married a few years ago and has two children. He was well to do, prosperous, and very successful. He had the patriotic urge to go and serve his country. He went into the service and is still in the service. But

after he had been in the service for some time, he realized that his patriotic zeal had led him into a position where he necessarily neglected his family, his home, and the obligation he had to his wife and very young children, and that as a result he became mentally disturbed. He does not want to get out of the service, but undoubtedly is anxious, disturbed, and unsettled in mind as to whether or not he has made a mistake in leaving his home and his family. Many similar cases could be cited even where fathers have volunteered.

Mail which comes to me is very touching and largely so because of the anxiety it expresses of wives and mothers. If it is necessary to draft these men, let us do so, but let us clear up these doubts, these mists, these uncertainties, by a factual investigation that will once for all determine whether there is real need of fathers and whether or not deferments have not been too freely granted.

I repeat that if it is made clear that all has been done which can be done to comb this country for single men to meet our available military requirements, I doubt very much that any married man, or the wife of any married man, would hesitate for a moment to have her husband go forward and do his full share in the war. But before we take that step we owe it to them to clear the atmosphere and remove these uncertainties and doubts.

I wish to commend the Senator for his persistent effort to call attention to this subject and to seek action upon it. We owe it to ourselves, to the country, and to the military forces to make a decision, whatever it may be, and end this controversy and determine what the future holds for the family life of this country. We should not fail to keep in mind the importance of keeping the family life of the country as secure as our present grave circumstances permit.

#### ELIMINATION OF PRIVATE SUITS ARISING OUT OF FRAUDS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business which the clerk will state.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1203) to eliminate private suits for penalties and damages arising out of frauds against the United States.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana has the floor.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I was not present at the close of the last session, and, therefore, am not familiar with this bill. When, however, I came to the Senate this morning I requested the Senator in charge of it, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS], to defer action on it until some future day this week. I see he is not present.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I may say, if the Senator from Montana will permit me, that it is not the purpose to take this bill up today. The Senate will



meet tomorrow and proceed then with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. McNARY. That is perfectly satisfactory. It meets the situation I had in mind.

#### DEFERMENT OF FATHERS FROM THE DRAFT

Mr. WHEELER. I understood that the senior Senator from Indiana was not going to press the bill today but that it would come up tomorrow. I want it understood, however, that I am going to ask for action on my bill immediately after the unfinished business shall have been disposed of.

Now I want to thank the Senator from Massachusetts for his observations, and say that I agree with them wholeheartedly. I noticed the statement of General Hershey, as reported in the newspapers, that the bill proposing to prevent the drafting of fathers affects only about 455,000 men. I have talked with draft boards in Montana and with draft boards in other places and I have received letters from people, all indicating that the trouble is that in some places the draft boards have not exhausted the quotas of single men; in some places the draft boards still have single men on their draft lists, while in other counties they have exhausted the single men and are today—not tomorrow—taking married men with children.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. In various cities and communities draft boards place different interpretations on the law. Some have refused to take married men until single men have been drafted while in other places the boards indiscriminately call married men into the service.

Mr. WHEELER. Exactly, and that has been going on for some time. I have talked with members of draft boards. I said to them, "General Hershey made this statement"; but they said, "We have no orders about it; all we have is statements in newspapers, and we pay no attention to statements in newspapers."

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The statement of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, I think, is probably correct in its application to many cases; but I am wondering what the answer to it is.

Mr. WHEELER. The answer to me is simple. After all, we passed a national selective-service law. We did not pass a county selective-service law or a city selective-service law. The idea of everybody was, I think, that single men should be taken before married men, but, as the system is actually operated, it is not a national selective service; it is based on counties.

I was about to refer to North Dakota. A very well-known man got on the train in which I was traveling. He told me, "In this particular country the draft board will not take married men until all the single men have been inducted into the service. Another county is tak-

ing married men." As I suggested during the last session of Congress, if they took first all the single men, regardless of the particular community in which they lived, then we would have selective service on a national basis rather than on a county basis.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the Senator further yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate what the Senator says, but, nevertheless, we are looking into an actual condition and not what should have been done according to what the Senator now says.

Mr. WHEELER. But it could be done now.

Mr. LUCAS. Perhaps it could be done now if we passed certain legislation.

Mr. WHEELER. It could be done without passing any legislation.

Mr. LUCAS. Who is responsible for the determination?

Mr. WHEELER. The War Manpower Commission.

Mr. LUCAS. Is the War Manpower Commission responsible or is interpretation of the power delegated to the local boards?

Mr. WHEELER. No; Mr. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission, and the Selective Service have complete power.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate that, but I will say to the Senator from Montana that I have known of regulations promulgated by the War Manpower Commission through the Selective Service which have been interpreted by one board in one way, as the Senator from Massachusetts said a while ago, and by another board in the next county in a different way. How are we going to correct that situation? That is the point I made a while ago.

Mr. WHEELER. If I had people working for me or if the Senator from Illinois had people working for him, and they did not do what they were ordered to do, what would happen?

Mr. LUCAS. We would get others.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes; and we could get new draft boards.

Mr. LUCAS. In that event, perhaps it would be necessary to have new draft boards in many counties in the United States and to change them every other week. I do not question the integrity of draft boards. I think they are following instructions to the best of their ability.

Mr. WHEELER. One trouble is that there have been so many confusing statements.

While I am on my feet I want to call attention to the fact that I am informed—and I think reliably so—that the Navy has such high standards that the Army has had to raise its standards because otherwise the Navy would be taking the cream and merely leave the remainder to the Army.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. What does the Senator mean by standards—physical standards?

Mr. WHEELER. Physical standards; yes.

Mr. WALSH. Of course, it is well known that in the Navy the eye test is very much more rigid than it is in the Army. That was so in time of peace, and, of course, it is so at the present time. The Navy takes the position that nobody should be in the Navy who has not good eyes. All persons in the Navy are subject to sea duty, and, of course, in my opinion, should be subject to sea duty. So the Senator is correct in saying that there is a more rigid requirement, particularly as to eyes, and perhaps as to other physical requirements in the Navy than in the Army.

I think it should also be noted that the Navy, so far as I am informed, has preferred the volunteer system to the draft system.

Mr. WHEELER. I am not complaining about the Navy standards.

Mr. WALSH. I think the result is that when a man who is drafted says, "I want to go into the Navy" and requests his draft board or requests his commanding officer in the camp to which he goes after he is selected to permit him to go into the Navy; he is told, "You cannot go into the Navy; you do not meet the physical requirements."

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, my information is that there are a large number of aliens in this country many of whom have come here since the war broke out. Under the law we take aliens for the military service provided they are friendly to the United States. The Navy, as I understand it, refuses to take aliens.

Mr. WALSH. That is my understanding.

Mr. WHEELER. But the Army takes them.

Mr. WALSH. In order to enlighten, so far as I may, the discussion, I should say the Navy really has few places in its combat force for any man over 30 years of age. It has administrative officers in large numbers who are over 30 years of age, but the real need of the Navy, at all times, is for young men between 18 and 30, or even less, to prepare for combat service.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes. I was saying there are in this country a large number of aliens for whose protection we are fighting, as well as to enable democracy to be set up in their countries—that is what we say we are doing—yet such aliens in this country are not in the armed services. Some of them are single; some of them are married. We are taking, however, American fathers and forcing them to leave their children while aliens in this country are not being taken into the armed services in the same proportion.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Why is that? Does the Senator know the answer to that question?

Mr. WHEELER. No; I do not know what the answer to it is.

Furthermore, Mr. President, a large number of illiterates are not being taken into the Army. A great many single colored men are not going into the Army because they are illiterate. There have

been boys training in the Army for 17 or 18 months. Why does not the Army take some of these illiterates and teach them to read and write? Deferring them stirs up class feeling and bitterness, as when a woman sees her son going off or sees the father of her children being drafted, and at the same time sees some big husky fellow left at home, a single man, who is not taken into the Army because he cannot read or write. Talk about stirring up class feeling and racial hatreds in the United States; the present policy in this regard is doing as much to stir up feeling as anything else, and it is wrong in principle.

Does anyone think for a moment that the Russian Army or the Chinese Army does not take men into the ranks because they are illiterate? I was told by the American consul general at Hong-kong a few years ago that 90 percent of the Chinese were illiterate. Everyone knows that, prior to a few years ago, the great bulk of the Russians were illiterate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator knows that as a matter of fact 85 percent of the Russian people were illiterate prior to 1917.

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. When the Senator and I were in Russia together in 1930 we found that a system of compulsory education had been inaugurated there and that illiteracy had been reduced from 85 percent to 40 percent at that time.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Russians have carried on their compulsory education program during the last 13 years as successfully as they carried it on for the 13 years prior to that, there is probably very little illiteracy left in Russia.

Mr. WHEELER. I assume that to be true. I wish to say further for the Russians, that one thing they did and one thing for which they should be commended was that they set up a system of compulsory education. They did, of course, instruct the children in the principles of communism, but they also taught them to read and write, and taught them arithmetic. As I have said, they indoctrinated them with the principles of communism. They did them a good service, however, in teaching them to read and write, and were attempting to instruct the whole population of Russia so that they could read and write and know something about arithmetic.

I did not intend to speak on this subject at this time, and I shall cover the subject, I hope, more fully when the proposed legislation comes before the Senate. I do not want any delay. I am glad the committee is to hear General Marshall tomorrow, and I hope they will hear Admiral King, and that the hearings will not be delayed for the purpose of deferring action on the bill, because we must realize that every day all over the United States, fathers are being taken into the service when legislation on the subject has been proposed and is pending before the Senate, and when

a bill has passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote. It looks as if the War Manpower Commission, or whoever is responsible, was trying to put its ideas into operation while Congress was away, thinking that at a time when we would not have a chance to act upon the subject their object would be accomplished. I do not like that idea. There has been entirely too much of bypassing of the Congress by the executive offices. They have taken advantage of the war in many instances, and have taken advantage of the patriotism of the American people for the purpose of putting into operation by Executive order measures which they felt they could not get through the Congress. Speaking for myself, I shall not, so far as I am able, permit any delay in the consideration of the proposed legislation, if there is an attempt to delay by prolonging the hearings. It was to make this statement that I rose.

I also wish to call attention to the fact that there are in Central and South America governments which we boast are our allies, to whom we are shipping lend-lease supplies, but there is not one of those countries which has sent a single solitary man overseas to fight. What are we doing? We are defending Central and South America, are we not? We are not only helping to defend Central and South America, but in addition we are sending them lend-lease supplies. Yet not a single solitary man has been sent overseas from those countries to fight for democracy, so far as I have been able to learn, or for the "four freedoms"—or for the seventeen freedoms, as I think the number is now. The Vice President has recently added to them, I believe.

Mr. McNARY. Eleven.

Mr. WHEELER. Eleven all together?

Mr. McNARY. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. I stand corrected.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to discuss the merits of the bill of the Senator from Montana, or the number of freedoms which are involved in the war, and the fight we are all making to preserve them, whatever the number may be. I should not like to take the time of the Senate to discuss this matter from the standpoint of prejudice against any country that is associated with us in the war, but I do think the Senate and the country should know the status of the legislation and the course which it has taken up to now, because the Senator from Montana, I am sure unconsciously and without any intention on his part, left the impression, or might leave the impression, that the War Department and the Navy Department and the Selective Service officers waited around Washington until Congress adjourned and then all of a sudden decided to draft fathers. That is not accurate.

The Senator from Montana introduced his bill, which is now on the calendar, on the 25th day of February 1943. Before that, however, or about that time, the House passed the Kilday bill. I do not recall whether the House passed the Kilday bill before the Senator introduced his bill.

Mr. WHEELER. They did.

Mr. BARKLEY. It was my impression, which is now confirmed by the Senator, that the House passed the Kilday bill prior to the introduction of his bill.

The Kilday bill came to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, where it still reposes. It has never been acted upon by the Committee on Military Affairs, and is not now on the Senate Calendar. Whether any hearing was had on the bill, I do not know. The Senator from Montana says that they have held hearings on it; but they took no action on the bill.

On the 5th of May the Senator from Montana appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs in behalf of his bill, and the pamphlet which I hold in my hand, consisting of 18 pages, contains the complete hearings of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the Wheeler bill. No Army officer appeared except Colonel Keesling, who is described as the liaison officer between the Selective Service and the Senate or the Congress. He is an officer who is available to us all here, who spends part of his time with the Committee on Military Affairs, so that he can answer questions we may propound to him about military affairs.

The hearing had upon this bill on the 5th of May consisted largely of a dialog between the Senator from Montana and Colonel Keesling with reference to this subject. Colonel Keesling did not testify as a witness, but he answered questions, and probably asked some, and he sought to give information to the committee.

The record shows that only two Senators were present at that hearing, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] as chairman, and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN]. The record will show that no other Senator asked any questions in reference to this matter except the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], who was a member of the committee and was present at the hearing. That hearing was had on the 5th of May. The bill had still not been acted upon, and Congress was about to adjourn. My information is from members of the committee that the Senator from Montana again went before the committee to urge action on his bill, stating that he realized that Congress was in an adjournment mood, and if the committee would report his bill he would not press for action upon it prior to the adjournment. The bill was reported on the second day of July, which was 6 days before the Congress adjourned, and it was placed on the calendar. Congress adjourned and we went to our respective homes.

About 2 weeks after the adjournment I received a telegram from the Senator from Montana asking me to take steps, under the terms of the adjournment resolution, to reassemble Congress for the purpose of considering his bill. If the Senator from Montana has no objection, I should like for the information of the Senate to insert in the RECORD at this point the correspondence between him and me on this subject.



There being no objection, the correspondence was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BELTON, MONT., August 7, 1943.

HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY,

Washington, D. C.:

In view of Governor McNutt, Director of the Selective Service Board, to call pre-Pearl Harbor fathers by October 1 regardless of the number of children they have, in view of the further fact that the Kilday bill passed the House by overwhelming majority and my bill as reported out of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate by over two-thirds vote, I respectfully suggest that Congress be called back into session in the immediate future for the purpose of taking up these bills to determine the policy of this Nation on the subject. As you know, the Army has over 7,000,000 men, according to its own figures, and only expects to send 2,700,000 troops with equipment abroad by the end of 1943 and 2,000,000 more by the end of 1944, which would leave over 2,000,000 men in the Army in the United States at the end of 1944 even if not another person were called. It would seem to me that this disruption of the American home is unnecessary at this time. It should be recalled also there are 100,000 boys reaching 18 every month, which will be added to the 7,000,000 already in the service. Best wishes.

Senator B. K. WHEELER.

PADUCAH, KY., August 11, 1943.

Senator BURTON K. WHEELER,

Belton, Mont.:

Your telegram suggesting that Congress be reconvened before the termination of the pending recess on September 14 for the purpose of considering the Kilday bill and the Wheeler bill dealing with the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers has been received. In view of the fact that the Kilday bill was pending before the Military Affairs Committee for several weeks before the congressional adjournment, and in view of the fact that the Wheeler bill was reported by the committee to the Senate and placed on the legislative calendar on July 2, 6 days before Congress adjourned, and no effort that I recall was made by any Senator to bring the bill before the Senate for consideration before adjournment, and in view of the fact that the pending recess will terminate more than 2 weeks prior to October 1, the date on which the draft order under discussion is supposed to take effect, which will give Congress ample time to consider and dispose of any legislation on the subject if it desires to do so, and in view of the fact that the modified orders of General Hershey on the subject of drafting fathers substantially meet the objection to which you refer, I do not feel that I would be justified in taking steps to reconvene Congress prior to September 14, when the recess expires. I have communicated with House Majority Leader John W. McCormack, and although he states to me that he has received no telegram from you on the subject, he concurs in the above views expressed by me. I am unable to verify your figures as to the number of men the Army expects to send abroad by the end of 1943 and 1944, respectively, but I assume and I think the American people assume that the Army and Navy and all those responsible for the conduct of this war will send men to the scenes of conflict as fast as they can train and equip and transport them and in such numbers as will be necessary to win the war completely in the shortest possible time and get it over with and get all our men back home as soon as possible. Kindest regards to the family.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY.

Mr. BARKLEY. The record of the hearing shows that there was a dialog

had between the Senator from Montana and Colonel Keesling, and probably the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN]. On the last page of the hearings will be found the statement by Colonel Keesling that at that time the Selective Service officials were contemplating the drafting of fathers in August of this year.

The Senator from Montana of course introduced his bill back in February in order to forestall the drafting of fathers. It is a matter which is not new. It has been under discussion in military circles and in Congress ever since the passage of the draft law. We discussed it even when we passed the draft law in 1940. So it is something which is not new. I do not think it is quite fair to intimate that the War Department and the Selective Service waited until the Congress adjourned and then announced that they were going to begin the drafting of fathers, because the testimony had before the committee showed that such action was contemplated in August.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Statements were given out, however, to the effect that the authorities were not going to draft fathers until October. Statements were given out by the Selective Service—and I am quite sure I have in my office clippings containing the statements—that they were going to cut down the number of men to be drafted. Statements were made to the effect that the number was to be cut down in July, and further statements were made to the effect that the number was to be cut down in August, and that the number was further to be cut down from that time on. I am sure I have in my office clippings containing statements to that effect.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I simply wanted to clear up what might have been a misconception with respect to what the Senator from Montana said, that the Selective Service and the War Department took advantage in our absence, while Congress was in adjournment, to draft married men, to draft fathers, because the subject had been under discussion, and as the hearings show, such action had been contemplated before we had ever really thought of adjourning at all.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I should like to suggest to the Senator that one of the most vicious features of this whole situation, one of its most complicating and confusing features is that no one knows what is being contemplated with respect to the matter. Mr. McNutt will make a radio speech one night in which he says that something is going to be done. The next day General Hershey will give out a newspaper interview directly at variance with the statement previously made by Mr. McNutt. Then the next day a directive will come from

national headquarters which is directly at variance with both statements previously made.

Mr. President, before I returned to Washington I attended a meeting held in the city of St. Louis by heads of draft boards in Missouri. I did not do any talking. I was there simply for the purpose of hearing the discussion which took place. Every speaker mentioned the terrific confusion which existed, and the great difficulty in administering the draft law, and the popular unrest created by the conflicting directives issued, and statements made to the press or over the radio by Mr. McNutt, by General Hershey, and by various officials of the Selective Service and the War Department. It has the American people in a state of seething unrest which seems to me to be absolutely unnecessary.

Mr. BARKLEY. I agree with the Senator from Missouri. We all appreciate the confusion which is created by conflicting announcements. As I said yesterday to some newspapermen who came to my office, orders have been issued, and then modified or postponed, until there is a feeling that the people do not know just what to depend upon. I think the average man would rather know definitely that he must go into the Army, than to feel that he does not know what to depend upon, and cannot make his plans accordingly.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Recently I read in a newspaper a statement attributed to General Hershey that the total number of fathers to be taken was 465,000. The question of the drafting of fathers affects about 30,000,000 persons in the United States. The statements which have been made concerning the matter have created confusion, and statements are still being made and there is still confusion existing. As I previously said, if it is necessary to draft fathers, well and good. However, no one can make the American people believe that it is necessary. As one travels up and down the country one sees soldiers traveling from place to place, being transported from one section of the country to another. A man who wrote me said he had been in the Army 16 months and had drawn a pay check at only one place, and at one time, during those 16 months. He had been transferred from place to place so often that he had drawn a pay check only once.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, of course I am not able to comment intelligently upon the extent to which the men are sent from one camp to another. I have been to some of the camps within my section of the United States, naturally having an interest in the way they are being operated. I have traveled somewhat during the adjournment of Congress. I went into Texas, and into Missouri, and into Tennessee, and all the trains on which I traveled were crowded with servicemen.

I saw an analysis and an explanation of that situation in a newspaper the other day. The reason for it is that when



we passed the draft law and organized the present Army, we insisted that the men should be trained not less than 1 year before they were sent overseas. I think we will not be satisfied unless they are trained at least a year in this country before they are sent overseas. In order to train these men properly, however, and to give them the best possible training, I think it has been the policy of the War Department to train them for a while in one camp and then transfer them to another. For instance, when men are transferred to desert training I presume it is contemplated that they may have to fight upon terrain of that sort. Whether there has been too much transferring from one camp to another I do not know. That is one of the items of ignorance, of lack of information that I think confronts the Senate in dealing with this subject.

When I came back to Washington a day or two ago, I noticed in the press statements which the Senator from Montana had made in Montana that he intended to try to obtain consideration of his bill at the earliest possible time. When I asked the Committee on Military Affairs for the hearings held on the bill, I found this pamphlet, as I stated a while ago, consisting of 18 pages of dialogue, mainly between the Senator from Montana and Colonel Keesling and one member of the Committee on Military Affairs. I felt that the Senate did not have sufficient information to enable it to vote intelligently on this subject. Frankly, I do not have sufficient information on the subject. If I were to vote on the bill today, or tomorrow, I do not know how I could vote, except to follow my emotions and my sentiments in regard to the matter, which, of course, are naturally against the drafting of fathers. If I were to vote my sentiments, my desires, my preferences, that is the way I should vote. But I do not know whether that would be an intelligent vote.

It seemed to me the way to clear up the matter was to obtain testimony from the high-ranking responsible military and naval officers of the United States Army and Navy—and that includes the highest of them, General Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, in whom the people of this country have confidence, and in whom the Congress of the United States has confidence, and Admiral King, Chief of Naval Operations, who is the head of the Navy. I believe we can all feel proud of the record these high officers in the Army and Navy have made in planning and strategy, and the way they have conducted the war on the sea and in the air and on foreign soil. I think the judgment of our military and naval men has been superb. We cannot expect that there may not be reverses. We cannot expect that mistakes will not be made. But the military and naval officers have withstood the impatience some of us may have exhibited toward the progress of the war. The wisdom of every move they have made in the Pacific since we got into the war, every move they have made in Africa and in Italy, has been confirmed by the knowledge that they exercised

good judgment and that they exercised the best ability which we have been able by training to inculcate into their minds.

So I believe the people of the country have confidence in our high-ranking military officers, from General Marshall all the way down, and in our high-ranking naval officers, from Admiral King all the way down.

It occurred to me that, in view of the scarcity of accurate information we possess, 2 or 3 or even 4 days would not be wasted if we could have these men come before the committee, and have them, so far as possible, let their hair down and tell us what the facts are. I suggested to the Senator from Montana this morning, as he will, I think, confirm, that that ought to be done, and the Senator agreed to that suggestion.

I have conferred with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and arrangements have been made to begin the hearings. They will be brief. It seems to me they should not last more than 3 or 4 days.

I appeal to the Senator from Montana upon this basis. I think it is more important for the Senate, for the Congress, and for the country to have the facts and the truth than it is that the bill be taken up on any one day.

I do not want to delay the bill. I would not countenance for a moment having the hearings for the purpose of delay upon the subject. I think the matter is one upon which the American people should pass. I wish it would be possible to obtain an over-all picture of the entire manpower situation, not only insofar as fathers are concerned but insofar as our people are concerned, with regard to industry, with regard to agriculture, and with regard to everything else. However, involved in the situation are equities and questions which it is extremely difficult for us in our consciences to decide. It would be useless to go into that phase of the situation at this time; we shall debate it when we get to it.

It is difficult to determine as a matter of equity whether it is right to exempt as a class all men who happened to be married prior to the date December 7, 1941, without regard to their financial ability to support their families, and to make that date the dead line between those men who were married on the 6th or the 7th day of December, and those who were married on the 8th or 9th day of December, and to say that one group shall be drafted and the other shall not. In regard to those matters it is impossible to draw a straight line down the highway and say that everything on the right is correct and everything on the left is wrong.

All those considerations enter into the situation. I feel that it would be helpful to have the information the high ranking military and naval officers can give us, and to which we and the country are entitled, and that no harm can come from having 3 or 4 days' delay during consideration of the bill, so that we may learn the truth and may cast an intelligent vote.

I will say to the Senator from Montana that I will cooperate with him and with all other Senators to see that the hearings be not delayed, and that there be no postponement of the consideration of the bill. I would not have insisted that hearings be held at all except that I felt that I myself was ignorant of the facts, and that other Senators have told me they were ignorant of the facts regarding the matter, and wanted further information.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, let me say that I do not wish to prevent the Congress and the Senate from having the facts, but I call attention to the fact that the bill has been pending since February. The Secretary of the Navy sent down a letter, and the Secretary of War sent down a letter; but neither General Marshall nor anyone else in the Army, nor anyone in the Navy, asked permission to appear before the committee. If such permission had been requested, they could have appeared.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, that may be the fault of the committee. I do not know what the custom is about asking a high ranking officer whether he desires to testify.

Mr. WHEELER. I think that probably is true. Nevertheless, neither the War Department nor the Navy Department asked to be heard before the committee.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator can put the blame where he wants. I do not care. The fact is that we need information. If someone has been guilty of negligence in obtaining it, the Senate and the country are not responsible for that. I think the whole country and its representatives in Congress are entitled to the facts. When I obtain the facts, I shall be ready to vote as best I can, according to my judgment of the needs of our country in the situation.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I appreciate what the Senator has said. I thoroughly concur in the statement he made with reference to the confidence the country has in General Marshall's judgment and Admiral King's judgment with reference to the way they have conducted the war overseas. I have great respect for General Marshall. I know him, and I have a very high regard for him. I admired these officers because of the way they stood fast when there was a clamor on the part of some persons that a western front should be opened. I said then, when people asked me what I thought should be done, that I was not a military expert, and that I wanted to leave to the good judgment of the Army and the Navy the matter of deciding what was the best procedure to follow. It is my judgment—I may be wrong about it; others disagree with me—that they have acted wisely in the policy they have pursued in reference to the overseas operations. However, I submit it does not take a military expert to know about some of these matters. We have heard about men in the Army going from one camp to another. The statement was made that it would be impossible this year to equip and send overseas more than 2,700,000 men. That was not my



statement; it was the statement of the War Department. The statement was that this year not more than 2,700,000 men could be equipped and sent overseas, and that next year not more than 2,000,000 could be sent. If not another man were taken, approximately 2,300,000 men, aside from casualties, would be left in the armed forces in this country.

It was also testified that 100,000 boys are becoming 18 years of age every month, and that of that number it should be possible to obtain 70,000 who would be eligible. That would provide another 1,200,000 men in 18 months.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator will recall that in the hearing to which I referred a while ago, Colonel Keesling testified that the net number would be approximately 400,000.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not recall the statement by Colonel Keesling.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator was present.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, I do not recall a statement to that effect. However, I do recall that the statement was made on the floor of the Senate by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, that of the 100,000 boys becoming 18 years of age every month, 70,000 would be eligible, which would mean 1,200,000 in 18 months. That would be aside from the single men and the married men without children. How many more of those are available I do not know, because the facts were not stated.

The reason why I suggested that the drafting of married men with children be deferred for 6 months was because I felt, exactly as the Senator says he feels, that there should be a review of the whole manpower situation, but that in the meantime American families should not be broken up, with the tremendous consequences to the people of the country, until the Congress itself had had a complete picture of the situation. If the drafting of married men with children were deferred for 6 months from the time of the passage of the bill, and then if Congress made a complete study of the whole manpower situation, Congress would be in a position to act.

However, in the meantime we shall not get an answer to the manpower question simply by having General Marshall and Admiral King testify for several days. To my mind there is no doubt what they will say. However, we shall not get a complete picture of the manpower situation in the United States.

Let me say to the Senate that the manpower situation is critical not only in war-production industries but on the farms and in every little store. The shortage of men is putting out of business small merchants from one end of the country to the other. They are having to close up their shops because they cannot get the men they need. Let me say frankly that I have had responsible businessmen say to me that they think there is some ulterior motive in this matter, aside from the furthering of the war effort; they think there is a desire to get everyone into the armed forces. The statement also has been made that

the draft is being used for the purpose of driving married men with children into war industries. However, it has not had that effect. It is not going to have that effect to any extent.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator does not believe that, does he?

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator asks whether I believe it. I am listening. I do not know what to believe, from the statements which have been made.

Mr. LUCAS. I am simply wondering whether the Senator is going to make that statement as his own, or whether he is quoting from someone else. I cannot believe that the Senator, as I know him, would believe such a statement to be an actuality. I can quote to the Senator all kinds of rumors, some based upon an honest conception of facts, others based upon political or prejudicial reasons.

Mr. WHEELER. Of course.

Mr. LUCAS. I can get them from every corner of America.

Mr. WHEELER. Exactly.

Mr. LUCAS. If I believed them all I would go crazy.

Mr. WHEELER. That is what is happening to many persons. They are going crazy because of the confusion existing in the departments, and the confusing statements which are being made.

Mr. LUCAS. I am aware of the fact that there is a great deal of confusion; but when we talk about confusion and irresponsibility, we have such things right here in the United States Senate, in connection with the Senator's own bill. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] tells the Senate that only two members of the Military Affairs Committee were present, and only the Senator from Montana testified upon one of the most serious issues in America today. When a bill of such importance is reported to the Senate from the Military Affairs Committee in that manner we should not talk about irresponsibility and confusion.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator is not talking about me.

Mr. LUCAS. I am talking about the Committee on Military Affairs, and the United States Senate. If General Eisenhower should plan an offensive campaign upon such meager information, I am sure that his army would be cut to ribbons. Then he would hear from the United States Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to bring my remarks to a conclusion. I did not wish to get into a discussion about the merits of the bill. I tried to lay the picture before the Senate to justify the feeling that we need information on the subject. It is easy for someone to come to me and report that men are being needlessly sent back and forth around the country. Someone has been facetious enough to say that the Army ought to issue a poster saying, "Join the Army and see the United States," similar to the slogan which the Navy once used, "Join the Navy and see the World." The effort is made to leave the impression

that the Army is sending men from one camp to another in order that they may see the country. That is perfectly ridiculous. No one in his right mind would believe anything of the sort.

We need information. We cannot go into the entire manpower situation as it may affect agriculture, industry, or the professions; but we certainly can obtain more information regarding this bill and the need for it than we now have available. It is for that purpose that I suggested that the committee hold hearings.

I hope the Committee on Military Affairs will give this subject its undivided attention. It is a subject which merits the attention of the committee and the attendance and cooperation of its members. There has grown up in the Senate, on the part of committees—it does not apply particularly to the Committee on Military Affairs or any other committee—a tendency to act in a lackadaisical way regarding important legislation. Sometimes members of committees vote over the telephone. A Senator will be called on the telephone and told, "We have before us this bill. How do you wish to vote?" And he will vote over the telephone, without having the benefit of hearings or knowing very much about what is in the bill. That is poor legislative procedure, no matter whether followed by the Committee on Military Affairs or any other committee. In view of the fact that this question is to be gone into more fully by the committee, I hope the committee will give it the consideration to which it is entitled.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I agree with what the Senator says. In further response to the comments of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], I agree that the Senate is not perfect. We all have our faults. However, I wish to call attention to the fact that when this bill was reported, it was reported by a vote of 11 to 3; and while only 2 members were present at the time I appeared before the committee, the committee did have the statements of Secretaries Knox and Stimson. In addition, it had a great deal of other information, because it had held hearings with reference to the whole Army situation. It had held prolonged hearings about the size of the Army. It had before it a statement showing the number of men in the Army; the number of men which the Army could send abroad in 1942, and the number of men which the Army could send abroad in 1943. It had before it information showing the number of young men who would become 18 years of age and who would be eligible for service. So the committee had many facts before it. If the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy did not see fit to come before the committee when they knew that this bill was pending and was set for hearing, it was not the fault of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the Senator knows what happened. The same thing happened in this case as often

happens. The committee sent the bill to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, asking for an expression of their opinion.

Mr. WHEELER. Exactly.

Mr. BARKLEY. And they responded by letters, which are a part of the hearings.

Mr. WHEELER. That is true. What happens when the Committee on Interstate Commerce or the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any other committee, sends a bill to the Department of Agriculture, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or one of the other departments? Perhaps the Interstate Commerce Commission will say, "We would like to have a hearing on the bill. It is an important bill." Or the Department of Agriculture may say, "We wish to have a hearing on this bill." That is what takes place.

It is all very well to criticize the Congress. Never before since I have been a Member of it have the people of the United States looked to the Congress as they are doing today. When we criticize the Congress we must remember that the people of the country get the kind of representation in the Senate and in the House they deserve—no better and no worse. The majority of the people of the country elect Members of the Senate and of the House; and if they get a poor Congress, if they get poor Senators, or poor Representatives, who do not attend to their business, that is the fault of the people themselves for not paying more attention to the men whom they elect.

Mr. LUCAS. What the Senator says about the legislative branch is true of the executive.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator has been criticizing the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. WHEELER. I have not criticized the Executive. I am criticizing persons who do not run for office, who do not dare to run for office, and who could not be elected dog catchers if they should run.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand what the Senator is talking about. Nevertheless, he is criticizing indirectly the Executive, who is responsible for the appointment of those men.

I do not disagree with the Senator with respect to the confusion of orders which have come from the various departments. I say that it is absurd and ridiculous to have orders constantly being issued which more or less contradict one another. I am not attempting to criticize any Member of the Senate, because perhaps I am guilty of many of these things. The point I stressed a moment ago is that when an important measure of this kind comes before the Congress it should have adequate consideration. The country is concerned about the drafting of fathers. Candidly I do not know what I shall do with respect to the bill, because I have no information upon which I could base an intelligent opinion. I am not going to vote by rule of thumb or emotion. I am going to try to examine the facts, and

vote for what I conceive to be, in the final analysis, the best interest of America.

Mr. WHEELER. I am sure the Senator will do so.

Mr. LUCAS. But when the Senator from Kentucky makes the statement that such a far-reaching bill of this kind, which is causing so much consternation throughout America at the present time, was reported by the Military Affairs Committee when only two members of the committee were present—then candidly I am disturbed.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator is mistaken.

Mr. LUCAS. All I know is what the Senator from Kentucky said.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator misunderstood him.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know how many members were present when the bill was reported, or whether there was a quorum present or not; but two members heard the statements.

Mr. LUCAS. Two members heard the statements, and the only testimony they had was that of the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WHEELER. They had the testimony of Colonel Keesling.

Mr. LUCAS. It may be that the Military Affairs Committee had a backlog of information which would give them the knowledge upon which they could base an intelligent opinion with respect to how to vote; but I think I know what I am talking about with respect to some committees. Perhaps I am just as guilty as anyone else. What I say may be called a condemnation of committees of Congress. Time and time again I have seen committees of the Senate fail to assume the responsibility which they ought to assume. I have seen it time and time again in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of which I am a member. When I was in the House of Representatives I saw an agriculture committee which I thought was conducted almost with perfection. When I came to the Senate I thought I would see something better, because I was coming to the greatest legislative body in the world; but I am frank to confess that I am greatly disappointed. I do not say that all Senate committees operate alike; but I do say, with the utmost sincerity, that in these times of stress, when the world is in a military blaze and we are in the middle of it, committees ought to assume their proper responsibility in connection with measures before them. Let it be understood in conclusion that I am not blaming the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WHEELER. I think the Senator is entirely mistaken in his view because, as I have said, while it is true that Colonel Keesling represented the Selective Service as liaison officer, he was more than a liaison officer. He testified that he was there to represent the Selective Service Board. If the Selective Service had wanted someone there, Mr. McNutt or General Hershey should have been there. But they have testified before the committee time and time again, as I think the members of the committee will agree.

I am not defending the Military Affairs Committee. I have disagreed with them at times, but I think in this particular instance they had a great deal of background and other testimony which was given at different times before the committee.

I agree with the Senator. I have said repeatedly, and I have said to the Interstate Commerce Committee many times, that I think the committees of Congress ought to pay more attention to important legislation which comes before them. That is the reason why time and time again I have appointed subcommittees composed of Democrats and Republicans whose points of view differed with mine, and I said to them, "I want you to study this legislation, regardless of whether I introduce it for the administration, or whether it is an administration bill, or otherwise." In the last 10 years, particularly I have observed in the Congress of the United States that the same careful attention was not given to legislation which was given when I first came to the Senate. One reason for that is that when there is an overwhelming majority of either Republicans or Democrats in the Senate, or an overwhelming majority on a committee, the Members do not give the close attention to proposed legislation that it should receive. I observed that the Republicans did not give requisite attention when they had an overwhelming majority, and I have also observed the same with respect to the Democrats. Time and again I have heard it said in effect, "The administration wants this legislation," and it would be voted out by a majority of the committee because the administration wanted it. That is not the way legislation should be handled, whether it is for a Republican administration, a Democratic administration, or any other administration.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I should like to ask a question for information. I just came upon the floor and have been interested in the discussion which has been taking place between the Senator from Montana and the Senator from Illinois. I found in my file Senate bill 763, with a report from the Military Affairs Committee recommending that the bill pass with an amendment. That is all there is in the report except the letters from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy recommending that the bill do not pass.

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. HATCH. Of what value is such information to the Members of the Senate who have an opportunity to look at the report?

Mr. WHEELER. Let me say to the Senator from New Mexico that I hope he does not hold me responsible for a report coming from the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. HATCH. Oh, no.

Mr. WHEELER. I am not responsible for reports coming from any committee except the committee of which I am chairman. I have tried to have the pro-



posed legislation studied and to have a full report made by that committee. I believe that any member of the committee will so testify.

Mr. HATCH. I realize that. My only reason for mentioning it is my interest in the discussion, and, after examining the report, all I found in it was that to which I have referred.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, if the Senator from Montana will yield, I have been interested in the general discussions taking place with reference to the action taken by the Military Affairs Committee on the Senator's bill.

I wish to point out that since January last the Military Affairs Committee has held meeting after meeting dealing with the general subject of manpower, and the use of manpower in this country. We have had before us members of the General Staff of the Army, representatives of the War Department, representatives of the Navy, and also Mr. McNutt and other representatives of the War Manpower Commission. Information was presented by them to the committee over a course of months. The committee dealt generally with the question of using men. It might be called a background for the bill which will shortly be considered here. Some of the information and evidence was given in executive session. Some of it was information which should not be published. However, I feel that the brief report which accompanied the bill does not represent all the information the members of the Military Affairs Committee had upon the subject.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. As a member of the Committee on Military Affairs of course the Senator has all this information, some of which was presented in executive session. But how about the others of us who are not members of the Military Affairs Committee, and who do not have the information to which we can refer? We have no background for all the testimony presented to the committee. Should we not be furnished with a complete report from the committee, giving us as much information as possible?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I will say to the Senator that I think there is sufficient information in print upon the question of the size of the Army, of the manpower available in the country, as well as its use, though not accompanying the report on this bill. I believe there was evidence presented before the Military Affairs Committee which, if collated and placed with the bill, would probably furnish sufficient information to the Senate. I am not opposing hearings, but I am simply rising to the point raised by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. TOBEY. The Senator has referred to the various authorities who came before the committee prior to the time the committee made its rather brief report. I should like to propound a question: As the Senator has considered this important legislation, did he or did he not have the benefit of advice from that distinguished leader of this country and genius on military subjects, the Honorable Harry Hopkins?

Mr. REVERCOMB. No; I may say, in answer to the Senator's question, that we did not have that advice.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Did the Senator from New Hampshire appear before the committee and testify?

Mr. REVERCOMB. No; he did not.

Mr. LUCAS. Was the Senator present when the bill was considered?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I was present when the bill was voted on, as I recall.

Mr. LUCAS. And not when the testimony was given?

Mr. REVERCOMB. No; not when the testimony of the two men was given, but since the convening of the Seventy-eighth Congress I have sat day after day with the Military Affairs Committee listening to testimony. I believe that I have spent more time with the Military Affairs Committee than with any other committee on which I have served. The Senator knows that there are times when we cannot attend all sessions of a committee.

Mr. LUCAS. That is true, and that is why I am asking for information as to what happened in the Military Affairs Committee concerning what must be one of the most important measures the Congress has had to consider for a long time.

I am not opposed to this proposed legislation. I do not know what I shall do about it. I do not know what the future holds for me, but I cannot vote blindly upon such a serious proposition as this. It seems to me that if the Military Affairs Committee, of which the able Senator from West Virginia is a distinguished member, had thought the matter was as serious as it now seems to be, so far as this country is concerned, they could have given Congress the benefit of the information which they have been able to obtain over this long period which the Senator is now discussing.

I cannot go back and correlate all these hearings and bring them up to date. I do not have the time. That is for the Military Affairs Committee to do. We have all agreed, of course—and we all agree now—that hearings should be held on this bill, and we now come to the point where the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee will ask General Marshall, Admiral King, and other distinguished officers of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Corps to come before the committee and give their testimony. We are not now saying to these men, "Well, if you do not come we will pass this bill anyway." We are now inviting them, as we should do, in my opinion, to come and testify before the Military Affairs Committee and give the Senate the necessary information.

I am not attempting to deride anyone in this connection. I am not attempting to play any politics in connection with it or to drag Harry Hopkins into the debate in order to play a cheap little game of politics. I am attempting merely to obtain, through facts, the proper answer. I must reach an honest determination about one of the most important problems that is before the country. That is

all the Senator from Illinois is interested in, and I am satisfied that is all the Senator from Montana and the Senator from West Virginia are interested in.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I rose merely because there had been injected into this discussion a suggestion of lack of action on or lack of consideration of this great question by the Committee on Military Affairs. Let me say to the Senator from Illinois it is a serious question, and was so considered by the committee. If the Senator from Illinois has suddenly become so interested in this question—and it has been pending here for some time—he himself does not have to collate all the facts. He can go to the clerk of the Committee on Military Affairs and get that part of the printed record and read it. I am not objecting to bringing before the committee General Marshall, Admiral King, and others, but I do want the Senate to know that those who acted on this serious bill, have sat and listened to testimony dealing with the issue.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, in view of what has been said, I think it appropriate that the RECORD should show the attendance of the Military Affairs Committee on the day the bill in question was reported. The following Senators were present in the committee on that occasion:

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

I may add that members of the committee not included among those present were polled in person by the clerk of the committee, and only two refused to vote.

#### DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE CULKIN OF NEW YORK

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which were read as follows:

##### House Resolution 299

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
September 14, 1943.

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. FRANCIS D. CULKIN, a Representative from the State of New York.

*Resolved*, That the clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 180) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the

death of Hon. FRANCIS D. CULKIN, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 15, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 14, 1943:

##### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons for appointment to the offices in the Foreign Service of the United States, to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:

Maurice L. Stafford, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

Henry M. Wolcott, of New York, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

Walter W. Hoffmann, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

Reginald P. Mitchell, of Florida, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

Rollin R. Winslow, of Michigan, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

The following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States, to the offices to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:

From Foreign Service officer of class 2 to Foreign Service officer of class 1:

Maynard B. Barnes, of Iowa.  
William P. Blocker, of Texas.  
Richard P. Buttrick, of New York.  
Felix Cole, of the District of Columbia.  
Frederick P. Hibbard, of Texas.  
Robert F. Kelley, of Massachusetts.  
Joseph F. McGurk, of New Jersey.  
Edward L. Reed, of Pennsylvania.  
H. Earle Russell, of Michigan.  
Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia.

Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., of Missouri.  
Orme Wilson, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer of class 3 to Foreign Service officer of class 2:

Ellis O. Briggs, of Maine.  
Parker W. Buhrman, of Virginia.  
Herbert S. Bursley, of the District of Columbia.

William E. De Courcy, of Texas.  
Dudley G. Dwyre, of Colorado.  
Walter A. Foote, of Texas.  
Waldemar J. Gallman, of New York.  
George D. Hopper, of Kentucky.  
Charles A. Livengood, of Washington.  
Sydney B. Redecker, of New York.  
Laurence E. Salisbury, of Illinois.  
Harold Shantz, of New York.  
Ashley B. Sowell, of Tennessee.  
Edwin F. Stanton, of California.  
Christian T. Steger, of Virginia.  
Howard K. Travers, of New York.  
Fletcher Warren, of Texas.

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3:  
Wainwright Abbott, of Pennsylvania.

Charles A. Bay, of Minnesota.  
Hiram A. Boucher, of Minnesota.  
Clarence C. Brooks, of New Jersey.  
George H. Butler, of Illinois.  
Harry E. Carlson, of Illinois.  
Owen L. Dawson, of Illinois.  
Samuel H. Day, of California.  
Hooker A. Doolittle, of New York.  
Fayette J. Flexer, of Illinois.  
Raleigh A. Gibson, of Illinois.  
Julian P. Harrington, of Massachusetts.  
Frank Anderson Henry, of Delaware.  
Karl deG. MacVitty, of Tennessee.  
Thomas McEnelly, of New York.  
John R. Minter, of South Carolina.  
John J. Muccio, of Rhode Island.  
Earl L. Packer, of Utah.  
Austin R. Preston, of New York.  
Benjamin Reath Riggs, of Pennsylvania.  
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Michigan.  
James T. Scott, of Georgia.  
Samuel Sokobin, of New Jersey.  
George Tait, of Virginia.  
Marshall M. Vance, of Ohio.  
Jesse F. Van Wickel, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer of class 5 to Foreign Service officer of class 4:

Charles E. Bohlen, of Massachusetts.  
Russell M. Brooks, of Oregon.  
John H. Bruins, of New York.  
John M. Cabot, of Massachusetts.  
A. Bland Calder, of New York.  
Leo J. Callanan, of Massachusetts.  
Archie W. Childs, of Ohio.  
Walton C. Ferris, of Wisconsin.  
George Gregg Fuller, of California.  
W. Perry George, of Alabama.  
Franklin C. Gowen, of Pennsylvania.  
Robert Y. Jarvis, of California.  
Edward B. Lawson, of the District of Columbia.

Edward P. Lawton, of Georgia.  
John J. Melly, of Pennsylvania.  
Harold M. Randall, of Iowa.  
James W. Riddleberger, of Virginia.  
William W. Schott, of Kansas.  
Edward J. Sparks, of New York.  
Maurice L. Stafford, of California.  
Alan N. Steyne, of New York.  
Harry L. Troutman, of Georgia.  
Frederik van den Arend, of North Carolina.  
James R. Wilkinson, of Wisconsin.  
Miss Frances E. Willis, of California.

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 5:

Ware Adams, of Georgia.  
Burton Y. Berry, of Indiana.  
Lee R. Blohm, of Arizona.  
James C. H. Bonbright, of New York.  
Daniel M. Braddock, of Michigan.  
James E. Brown, Jr., of Pennsylvania.  
Homer M. Byington, Jr., of Connecticut.  
Everett F. Drumright, of Oklahoma.  
Elbridge Durbrow, of California.  
Peter H. A. Flood, of New Hampshire.  
Richard B. Haven, of Illinois.  
Charles H. Heisler, of Delaware.  
Hervé J. L'Heureux, of New Hampshire.  
John H. Madonna, of Texas.  
Erik W. Magnuson, of Illinois.  
Horatio Mooers, of Maine.  
James K. Penfield, of California.  
Edwin Schoenrich, of Maryland.  
Horace H. Smith, of Ohio.  
Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., of Colorado.  
Edward T. Wallis, of New York.  
Carlos J. Warner, of Ohio.  
Thomas C. Wasson, of New Jersey.

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 6:

Theodore C. Achilles, of the District of Columbia.  
Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., of New Jersey.  
Roy E. B. Bower, of California.  
Montgomery H. Colladay, of Connecticut.  
John Davies, Jr., of Ohio.  
William S. Farrell, of New York.  
Heyward G. Hill, of Louisiana.  
J. Winsor Ives, of Illinois.  
Robert G. McGregor, Jr., of New York.  
Edward Page, Jr., of Massachusetts.

George W. Renchard, of Michigan.  
Henry E. Stebbins, of Massachusetts.  
Francis Bowden Stevens, of New York.  
Laurence W. Taylor, of California.  
Robert F. Woodward, of Minnesota.  
James H. Wright, of Missouri.  
Lloyd D. Yates, of the District of Columbia.  
From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 7:  
Hector C. Adam, Jr., of New York.  
William K. Ailshie, of Idaho.  
E. Tomlin Bailey, of New Jersey.  
Russell W. Benton, of New York.  
Roswell C. Beverstock, of California.  
Glen W. Bruner, of Colorado.  
Richard W. Byrd, of Virginia.  
Glion Curtis, Jr., of Missouri.  
Andrew B. Foster, of Pennsylvania.  
Owen W. Gaines, of Georgia.  
Norris S. Haselton, of New Jersey.  
Douglas MacArthur 2d, of the District of Columbia.

Elbert G. Mathews, of California.  
Donal F. McGonigal, of New York.  
J. Graham Parsons, of New York.  
Marsells C. Parsons, Jr., of New York.  
John C. Pool, of Delaware.  
George F. Scherer, of New York.  
William P. Snow, of Maine.  
Carl W. Strom, of Iowa.  
Earle C. Taylor, of Pennsylvania.  
T. Eliot Well, of New York.  
Ivan B. White, of Oregon.  
Arthur R. Williams, of Colorado.  
From Foreign Service officer, unclassified, to Foreign Service officer of class 8:

William Belton, of Oregon.  
Lampton Berry, of Mississippi.  
William O. Boswell, of Pennsylvania.  
Charles R. Burrows, of Ohio.  
Robert T. Cowan, of Texas.  
Leon L. Cowles, of Utah.  
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., of Nebraska.  
Philip M. Davenport, of Maryland.  
Richard H. Davis, of New York.  
Arthur B. Emmons 3d, of Massachusetts.  
Vernon L. Fluharty, of Ohio.  
Fulton Freeman, of California.  
A. David Fritzlan, of Kentucky.  
Ralph C. Getsinger, of Michigan.  
John Goodyear, of New York.  
Robert Grinnell, of New York.  
Theodore J. Hadraba, of Nebraska.  
Robert F. Hale, of Oregon.  
Parker T. Hart, of Massachusetts.  
Franklin Hawley, of Michigan.  
Martin J. Hillenbrand, of Illinois.  
John Evarts Horner, of Colorado.  
Outerbridge Horsey, of New York.  
Hungerford B. Howard, of California.  
William L. Krieg, of Ohio.  
Carl F. Norden, of New York.  
R. Kenneth Oakley, of Arkansas.  
Robert W. Rinden, of Iowa.  
George Lybrook West, Jr., of California.  
Randolph A. Kidder, of Massachusetts.

#### THE JUDICIARY

Guy T. Helvering, of Kansas, to be United States district judge for the district of Kansas, vice Hon. Richard J. Hopkins, deceased.

Harry E. Pratt, of Alaska, to be United States district judge, division No. 4, district of Alaska. Judge Pratt is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired August 5, 1943.

Ellen K. Raedy, of the District of Columbia, to be associate judge of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia. Judge Raedy is now serving in this post under an appointment which expired August 25, 1943.

Charles E. Cassidy, of Hawaii, to be third judge of the first circuit, circuit courts, Territory of Hawaii, vice Hon. Harold E. Stafford, deceased.

Albert J. Tully, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama, vice Francis G. Inge, resigned.

G. Douglas Crozier, of Hawaii, to be United States attorney for the Territory of Hawaii, vice Ingram M. Stainback.



William W. Hart, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Illinois, vice Henry Grady Vien, deceased.

Edney Ridge, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the middle district of North Carolina, vice William Thomas Dowd, deceased.

Leslie E. Given, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the southern district of West Virginia, vice Lemuel R. Via, term expired.

Frank E. Flynn, of Arizona, to be United States attorney for the district of Arizona. Mr. Flynn is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 2, 1943.

Howard L. Doyle, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Illinois. Mr. Doyle is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired August 3, 1943.

Harold Maurice Kennedy, of New York, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of New York. Mr. Kennedy is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired August 4, 1943.

George L. Grobe, of New York, to be United States attorney for the western district of New York. Mr. Grobe is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 23, 1943.

Frederick V. Follmer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Follmer is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired July 27, 1943.

John J. Boyle, of Wisconsin, to be United States attorney for the western district of Wisconsin. Mr. Boyle is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 23, 1943.

Walter Bragg Smith, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama. Mr. Smith is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired July 31, 1943.

James H. Patterson, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for division No. 3, district of Alaska. Mr. Patterson is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 23, 1943.

J. Henry Goguen, of Massachusetts, to be United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts. Mr. Goguen is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 19, 1943.

John J. Barc, of Michigan, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Michigan. Mr. Barc is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 23, 1943.

John J. Farrell, of Minnesota, to be United States marshal for the district of Minnesota. Mr. Farrell is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 23, 1943.

Felipe Sanchez y Baca, of New Mexico, to be United States marshal for the district of New Mexico. Mr. Sanchez y Baca is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 2, 1943.

Jesse Jacobs, of New York, to be United States marshal for the northern district of New York. Mr. Jacobs is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 2, 1943.

#### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Nelson Lee Smith, of New Hampshire, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 22, 1945 (vice Seavey).

#### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Joseph A. Ziembra, of Chicago, Ill., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 39, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. (Reappointment.)

Martin R. Bradley, of Hermansville, Mich., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 38, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. (Reappointment.)

Bernice Pyke, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be collector of customs for customs collection

district No. 41, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. (Reappointment.)

#### PROMOTION IN THE NAVY

Capt. Roscoe E. Schuirmann, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 16th day of May 1942.

Capt. Edward J. Moran, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Motor Torpedo Boat Squadrons, South Pacific Force, to rank from the 5th day of July 1943.

Capt. Henry S. Kendall, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Fleet Air Wing 1, to rank from the 5th day of July 1943.

Capt. Giles E. Short, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commandant, Naval Operating Base, Midway, to rank from the 5th day of July 1943.

Capt. Leslie E. Gehres, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Fleet Air Wing 4, to rank from the 5th day of July 1943.

Capt. Thomas S. Combs, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, aircraft, Southwest Pacific Force, and commander, Fleet Air Wing 10, to rank from the 5th day of July 1943.

Capt. Edward J. Foy, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as Deputy Commandant, Army-Navy Staff College, to rank from the 27th day of May 1943.

Capt. Frederick G. Reinicke, United States Navy, retired, to be a commodore in the Navy, on the retired list, for temporary service, while serving as port director, New York, N. Y., to rank from the 27th day of May 1943.

Capt. William A. Sullivan, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as Chief of Navy Salvage, to rank from the 27th day of May 1943.

Capt. Andrew F. Carter, United States Naval Reserve, to be a commodore in the Naval Reserve, for temporary service, while serving as executive, Army-Navy Petroleum Board, to rank from the 27th day of May 1943.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS

Brig. Gen. William H. Rupertus to be a major general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 28th day of September 1942.

Col. Lemuel C. Shepherd to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 16th day of September 1942.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE COAST GUARD

The following captains to be commodores, for temporary service, in the Coast Guard while serving as district Coast Guard officers, to rank from the 1st day of June 1943:

Capt. Wilfred N. Derby, first naval district.

Capt. Gordon T. Finlay, fifth naval district.

Capt. Joseph F. Farley, eighth naval district.

Capt. Philip F. Roach, twelfth naval district.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou eternal Father, supreme in existence and everlastingly perfect in

goodness, grant that our prayer may have sacred meaning at Thy holy altar. Disdain not our feeble words, but quicken the wings of our thought; we would model our deliberations after Him who came to minister and not to be ministered unto. Give us the zest of soul that sorrow cannot suppress and the cheer that burdens cannot crush, for we know that Thou hast strength for all who labor, sympathy for all who sigh, and tenderness for all who mourn.

As guardians and trustees of the future of our country may we be grimly persuaded that we need Thee to lead us through the perils of these times. Standing at the threshold of unparalleled responsibilities, we pray for a deep realization of our mission. Diffuse our deepest beings with a consuming energy and devotion that we may do that which honor and conscience demand. Without hesitation or vacillation, casting aside sectional and political differences, may we work in unity for a common goal. Blessed Lord, enable us to renounce all selfish ambitions that this anguished world may be redeemed from its inhuman hordes. O comfort and sustain our fellow countrymen who are far away on the battle lines and give consolation to those who wait for their return; only the hope of a better world reconciles us to its present tragedies. Almighty God, be with our notable President each passing hour, also with our most capable Speaker, the leaders and all Members that Thy will may be magnified in all decisions. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 8, 1943, was read and approved.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Friday next, and that when the House adjourns on Friday next, it adjourn to meet on the following Monday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and include a speech delivered by our distinguished Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Representative-elect LAWRENCE LEWIS, of Colorado, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had on July 8, 1943, examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument;

H. R. 1396. An act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States;

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts;

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2935. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2968. An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended;

H. R. 3030. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; and

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on July 8, 1943, he did on Friday, July 9, 1943, sign the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument;

H. R. 1396. An act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States;

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts;

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2935. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2968. An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended;

H. R. 3030. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; and

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on July 9, 1943, present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument;

H. R. 1396. An act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States;

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts;

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2935. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2968. An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended;

H. R. 3030. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; and

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On July 6, 1943:

H. R. 2536. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved June 2, 1920, as amended, and for other purposes.

On July 8, 1943:

H. R. 6. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control;

H. R. 249. An act for the relief of Gertrude Ricketts;

H. R. 1081. An act for the relief of Frank Borah;

H. R. 1098. An act for the relief of El Paso Electric Co.;

H. R. 1334. An act for the relief of J. Frank Meador;

H. R. 1397. An act to authorize the exchange of certain patented lands in the Death Valley National Monument for Government lands in the monument;

H. R. 1557. An act for the relief of Robert H. Pulliam;

H. R. 1602. An act for the relief of Robert N. Bickert;

H. R. 2047. An act to correct an error and to confirm, as of March 2, 1861, the title to certain saline lands in Jackson County, State of Illinois, to Edward Holden;

H. R. 2089. An act for the relief of Jennie Walker;

H. R. 2527. An act to amend the description of the area affected by the act of May 28, 1928, entitled "An act for the relief of the town of Springdale, Utah," and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3020. An act to authorize the use of part of the United States Capitol Grounds east of the Union Station for the parking of motor vehicles.

On July 9, 1943:

H. R. 1004. An act to relieve newspapers and periodical publications which have voluntarily suspended publication for the duration of the war from payment of second-class application fees upon resumption of publication;

H. R. 1940. An act prescribing the salary for the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings;

H. R. 1991. An act to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the postponement of the induction of high-school students who have completed more than half of their academic year; and

H. R. 2663. An act to provide for the willful violation of regulations or orders respecting the protection or security of vessels, harbors, ports, or water-front facilities.

On July 10, 1943:

H. R. 1315. An act for the relief of George Bartole and Vernon Wayne Tennyson.

On July 12, 1943:

H. R. 2481. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2714. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2719. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2088. An act for the relief of John Rhoden;

H. R. 997. An act to establish in the Medical Department of the Army a corps to be known as the Pharmacy Corps;

H. R. 1463. An act for the relief of Florence B. Hutchinson;

H. R. 1784. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Leonard L. Gay;

H. R. 2106. An act to provide for the acceptance on behalf of the United States of a statue of Sir William Blackstone, the work of the late Paul W. Bartlett, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2794. An act to approve and consent to the compact entered into by Iowa and Nebraska establishing the boundary between Iowa and Nebraska;

H. R. 2935. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2968. An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Signed 3 p. m. eastern war time.

H. R. 3030. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Signed 4 p. m. eastern war time.

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

On July 13, 1943:

H. R. 235. An act for the relief of Forrest W. Dickey;

H. R. 2076. An act to authorize the deportation of aliens to countries allied with the United States;

H. R. 2614. An act to increase by 1 year the period within which certain oyster growers may file claims against the United States in the Court of Claims;

H. R. 2683. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-



seventh anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 19 to 23, inclusive, 1943;

H. R. 2703. An act to provide more adequate and uniform administrative provisions in veterans' laws pertaining to compensation, pension, and retirement pay payable by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2798. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes.

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended.

On July 14, 1943:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument; and

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts.

On July 15, 1943:

H. R. 2936. An act to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of title II of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended.

On July 16, 1943:

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

#### POCKET VETOED

On July 13, 1943:

H. R. 986. An act to define misconduct, for compensation and pension purposes, as limited to felonious misconduct; and

H. R. 1712. An act for the relief of Sarah Ann Elizabeth Holliday Foxworth and Ethel Allene Brown Habersfeld.

On July 16, 1943:

H. R. 1396. An act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States.

#### MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I have withheld my approval of H. R. 986 (78th Cong.), "An act to define misconduct, for compensation and pension purposes, as limited to felonious misconduct." The purpose of the measure is to modify the existing misconduct bar to both service-connected and non-service-connected pension and compensation benefits under Veterans Regulations promulgated pursuant to Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933, so that it shall only include disability or death resulting from the veteran's felonious misconduct.

The term "felonious" is not defined in the bill. In the majority of cases the misconduct resulting in disability would involve a breach of State rather than Federal law. Many acts constituting felonies under the law of some States are not felonies under the law of other States or the Federal statutes. It is not possible to estimate accurately the effect of inserting the word "felonious" before the word "misconduct," although apparently the ultimate effect would depend upon the fortuitous circumstance of location of commission.

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The act would authorize the payment of service pension for disabilities not incurred in service, and due to venereal diseases, alcoholism, drug addiction, and other offenses clearly contravening accepted standards of a highly civilized society but not felonious. As to service-connected compensation or pension, the act would authorize the payment of the high rates for service-connected disability or death in such cases where the inception of the disease or disability was in active service in mere point of time and absent causative relationship. The act fails to take cognizance of the requirement of line of duty under Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, and the Veterans Regulations, specifically paragraph VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 10—Series, under which cases involving offenses of very much lesser magnitude would still have to be denied. Specifically, notwithstanding the amendment which would be effected by this act, certain cases would not meet the line of duty requirement of the law, particularly those contained in the proviso of paragraph VIII which reads as follows:

*Provided, however,* That the requirement will not be met if it appears that at the time the injury was suffered or disease contracted, the person on whose account benefits are claimed (1) was avoiding duty by deserting the service or by absenting himself without leave; (2) was confined under sentence of court martial or civil court or was resisting lawful arrest; (3) was relieved from all active performance of duty by command of his superior officer as a result of the intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquor or because of injury or disease contracted or suffered as a result of his own misconduct; (4) was acting in disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior officer or in violation of the rules and regulations of his organization; or (5) whether at his post or lawfully absent, if the injury or disease was in fact, caused by something not involving misconduct but done in pursuing some private business or avocation.

It seems apparent that the definition of misconduct should be correlated with that of line of duty.

In view of inequalities and injustices which would result in the administration of this act, which I do not believe the Congress intended, and because it is my belief that the apparent intention of the amendment would authorize payment of benefits in misconduct cases never heretofore authorized by law and as to which the Federal Government should not be required to pay benefits, it is necessary for me to disapprove this particular legislation. I feel that it would cheapen the distinction of membership on the pension roll, which throughout history of this Nation has been maintained as a roll of honor, to base entitlement upon disabilities of such dubious character.

I am advised by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that as a result of studies made pursuant to understanding with certain committees of the Congress suggestions as to possible amendatory legislation to remove recognized defects will be submitted for consideration of the Congress at an early date.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 13, 1943.

#### MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I have withheld my approval of H. R. 1712, "For the relief of Sarah Ann Elizabeth Holliday Foxworth and Ethel Allene Brown Habersfeld."

It is the purpose of the bill to pay the sum of \$5,000 to Sarah Ann Elizabeth Holliday Foxworth, the widow of P. E. Foxworth, who, at the time of his death, was an assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and the sum of \$5,000 to Ethel Allene Brown Habersfeld, the widow of Harold D. Habersfeld, who, at the time of his death, was a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, the said Foxworth and Habersfeld having been killed in an airplane accident in Dutch Guiana on January 15, 1943, in the line of their official duties.

Mr. Foxworth and Mr. Habersfeld were traveling in a transport airplane in which there were a number of other Government passengers when the accident occurred. All of the crew and all of the passengers, including two civilian employees of the State Department (Hodson and Henryson), and two civilian employees of the War Department (Lewis and Seeger) lost their lives in this accident.

The proposal contained in the bill is objectionable for the reason that it discriminates in favor of the widows of the two Federal Bureau of Investigation employees as against the widows and dependents of the civilian employees of the State and War Departments, insofar as this particular accident is concerned, and also discriminates in favor of the widows of the two Federal Bureau of Investigation employees as compared with the benefits that are accorded the widows and dependents of all other civilian employees of the Federal Government, where said employees lose their lives in the performance of their official duties.

The act of September 7, 1916, as amended, provides a means of administrative adjudication of all claims against the Government arising from the injury or death of its civilian employees while engaged in the performance of their official duties; and the Employees' Compensation Commission has already received and adjudicated the claims of the widows of the two Federal Bureau of Investigation employees, as well as the claims of the dependents of the other civilian employees who were killed in this accident. The Employees' Compensation Commission advises that this action resulted in an award to the widow of Mr. Foxworth of an amount that may be paid during her expectancy of life, in case she does not remarry, aggregating \$17,640, and a similar award that may ultimately be paid to the widow of Mr. Habersfeld of \$16,170. These awards are independent of and in addition to the payments proposed by the present bill.

While I have approved a number of private relief bills providing payment of \$5,000, in each instance, to the widows of employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice,

and the Secret Service, Treasury Department, these payments have usually been in cases where the employees have lost their lives as a direct result of the pursuit or apprehension of criminals.

The Employees' Compensation Commission points out that, in the administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Commission has had occasion to consider and make awards with respect to the death of a substantial number of employees fatally injured while in the performance of their duties connected with the prosecution of the war; and that in many cases the deaths have resulted directly from war-risk hazards or from incidents as spectacular and tragic as those involved in the above-mentioned accident. The Commission refers, in this connection, to an aircraft accident in Alaska on November 19, 1942, claiming the lives of three employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and to other cases where civilian employees have lost their lives as a direct result of enemy action through submarine sinkings and otherwise.

If it should be the feeling of the Congress that additional benefits beyond those provided by the present Employees' Compensation Act should be made available to civilian employees of the Federal Government who are engaged in the performance of unusually hazardous duties, it would appear that these benefits should be provided by way of general legislation which would accord uniform treatment in this respect to all civilian employees.

In view of the awards already made to Mrs. Foxworth and Mrs. Habersfeld, respectively, under the provisions of existing law applicable to all cases of this character, and of the fact that the proposed additional payment of \$5,000 to each of these two widows represents obviously discriminatory action in their favor as against the widows and dependents of all other civilian Government employees who find themselves similarly situated, I do not feel that I would be justified in giving the bill my approval.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 13, 1943.

#### MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I have withheld approval of H. R. 1396—an act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States.

This bill would require Federal agencies which distribute seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizers, or soil-conditioning or other material to farmers to comply with the inspection laws of the State within which such seeds, feed, or other material are distributed. An exception is made for fertilizer distributed by the Tennessee Valley Authority for experimental purposes. With this single exception, neither the Tennessee Valley Authority nor any other Federal agency would be permitted to distribute any of the named materials unless it first permitted inspection by the State and paid the inspection fees and unless the materials conformed to such

standards as the States might see fit to impose at any time in the future.

The distribution of seeds, feed, nursery stock, fertilizers, and similar materials is a proper function of the Federal Government. Congress has authorized their distribution by Federal agencies, including the Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority. If additional controls are necessary to insure the quality of the materials distributed by Federal agencies, the Congress should prescribe them. The granting to the legislatures of each of the 48 States of the power to regulate and, indeed, to veto a constitutional program of the Federal Government would constitute a sharp departure from precedent and a departure which I consider dangerous and unwarranted.

Another reason for my disapproving the bill is the effect which it would have upon the fertilizer program of the Tennessee Valley Authority. One of the primary objectives of the Congress in creating the Tennessee Valley Authority was to insure the distribution to farmers of low-cost and high-quality fertilizer. The requirement that fertilizer distributed for other than experimental purposes comply with State laws would seriously hamper the Authority's program since it would, in effect, permit the States to regulate the manufacture of such fertilizer. This requirement would make possible the passage of legislation in various States which would deprive the farmers of those States of the benefit of the new types of fertilizer developed by the Authority. That this legislation would burden the Authority's fertilizer program was frankly admitted by the National Fertilizer Association, which appeared at the hearings in support of the bill and opposed an amendment excepting all fertilizer produced by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

For the reasons above stated, I cannot approve H. R. 1396.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 16, 1943.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE HON. FRANCIS D. CULKIN, OF NEW YORK

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I send a resolution (H. Res. 299) to the desk and move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. FRANCIS D. CULKIN, a Representative from the State of New York.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, when Hon. FRANCIS D. CULKIN was elected to Congress on November 6, 1928, by the citizens of the Thirty Second Congressional District of New York, they rendered a great service to the State and to the Nation. Tireless in his efforts to be useful to the people by whom he had been honored, Representative CULKIN drew heavily, all too heavily as we now know, upon his strength.

The country can ill afford to lose a man of conspicuous ability. There are

few men who enter Congress with such a thorough training and experience as did FRANCIS CULKIN. He had been a member of the New York bar since 1902; he served as a private in the Spanish-American War and as captain in the New York National Guard from 1901 to 1908. From 1911 to 1921 he served as district attorney, as county judge from 1921 to 1928. Each of these offices was filled by him with rare ability and distinction, constituting an admirable preparation for the exacting duties of Congress.

I sympathize deeply with Mrs. Culklin and with the son and daughter in their loss of a devoted husband and father. The death of my dear friend came as a severe shock to me and I, too, deeply mourn his loss. If ever the prayer of the poet God Give Us Men was answered, it was when Hon. FRANCIS D. CULKIN was elected to Congress—

God give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;  
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;  
Men who possess opinions and a will;  
Men who have honor—men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagog,  
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!

Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog  
In public duty, and in private thinking.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, as one of the Democratic Members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, on which our distinguished colleague, FRANCIS CULKIN, served, I wish to join the New York delegation in expressing my profound sorrow at his untimely passing away.

Mr. CULKIN was a man of honor, and integrity, a man of industry, a man who placed the welfare of his country above selfish gain. He was a real patriotic American who longed for the day when victory would crown our war efforts, when America would return to the paths of peace and we could pursue our normal ways of life, our normal activities—when America could return to those normal, fundamental principles upon which our Government and our civilization are founded.

FRANCIS CULKIN was not destructive. His criticism was always of a constructive nature. He never attempted to tear down the character of anyone. Some one has said:

Isn't it strange that princes and kings,  
And clowns that gather in sawdust rings;  
And little folks, like you and me  
Are builders for eternity?  
Each is given a bag of tools,  
A shapeless mass and a book of rules;  
And each must make e're life is flown  
A stumbling block or a stepping stone.

FRANCIS CULKIN labored to build a stepping stone for the betterment of mankind.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, with sorrow I join with my as-



sociates in paying tribute to the memory of our beloved colleague. Those of us who have known FRANCIS CULKIN during the years knew him as a fine, honest, able, and conscientious public servant. He was a man who was always genuinely devoted to the public welfare. He was ready at any time to sacrifice his own individual welfare in order to contribute to his country's progress. As a member of the Committees on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Rivers and Harbors, he rendered invaluable service. He was an expert on maritime problems and his great knowledge was helpful in solving the problems of shipping. In the post-war days when our shipping problems will be acute he will be badly missed. FRANK CULKIN died because of his devotion to the service of his country. He was here in this House many times when he should have been home protecting his health. Like a good soldier he insisted in carrying on. In these troublesome days we need strong, able men like FRANK CULKIN, and it is well for us to pause a moment to comment upon his fine life. A great American has passed on; a beloved colleague and friend has gone to receive the reward which comes from a well spent life.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the passing of our dearly beloved friend and colleague, FRANCIS CULKIN, is a serious blow to the National House of Representatives, and a personal loss to me. I do not know anyone during my years of service in this body who impressed me more with his sincerity, his loyalty and his devotion to duty, his vision, and his courage. As our distinguished friend from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] so well pointed out, his gentlemanliness was ever pleasant. He never criticized except to engage in constructive criticism, always expressing himself along constructive lines. I never met one who was more constructive than our late friend and colleague.

There is not much that one can say on an occasion of this kind except to make an expression of sympathy. I know that every Member of the House joins with me in conveying to Mrs. CULkin—to whom I wrote a letter of sympathy immediately upon reading in the public press of the death of our late friend—and the other members of our late colleague's family and his dear relatives our deep and profound sympathy in their bereavement. I know that my colleagues from other States in the Union join with me in conveying to our colleagues of the great State of New York our keen feeling of regret in the great loss that fine delegation has sustained in the passing on of our very dear and beloved friend, FRANK CULKIN.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, in addition to our service together in this body, it was my pleasure to be associated with the late FRANCIS D. CULKIN on the Jefferson Memorial Commission. I admired

him as an able statesman. I loved him as a devoted friend. He is gone but not forgotten. In that sweet bye and bye of promise we shall be with him again.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. As a freshman Member of the House, I was assigned to a committee which, fortunately for me, placed my seat next to that of the Honorable FRANCIS D. CULKIN. I found him to be a delightful gentleman imbued with a spirit of kindness which he shed upon me in abundant measure. He was an able legislator and a sympathetic and helpful friend. He advised, encouraged, and guided me on many occasions. I generated for him an intensive affection, as well as high admiration.

I shall miss him as greatly as this House and the Nation shall suffer by his passing. I join his family and his colleagues in mourning for him. His memory ever shall remain fresh in all our minds.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Member so desiring may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I, too, join with my colleagues in voicing our sorrow in the passing of our late friend and associate and in the message of sympathy to the widow and family of FRANCIS D. CULKIN.

Until recent months when prevented by the illness which finally took him from us, Mr. CULKIN was one of the most active Members of the House. Interested in all legislative matters, he was especially concerned over the welfare of the dairy producers in the country, whose cause he championed on many, many occasions. A strong advocate of a large American merchant marine, FRANCIS CULKIN recognized the importance of constructing and maintaining vast harbor improvements in all sections of the country and his vision and co-operation are shown today in the great fleet of merchant ships which now flies the American flag.

Though a Republican, Representative CULKIN was liberal and progressive in his thoughts and votes. He espoused the cause of the common man with a sincerity which aroused the admiration of his colleagues. Slow to take any step which might involve the Nation in the great international conflict in which it is now engaged, Mr. CULKIN did not hesitate for an instant to concentrate his full efforts and influence in support of all measures relating to the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Speaker, in the untimely passing of FRANCIS CULKIN, the New York delegation in the House of Representatives has lost an experienced and valuable associate, the House an able leader and advocate, and the Nation a trusted and re-

spected legislator. We mourn his death today and send our most sincere condolences to his widow and children whom he dearly loved.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my fellow Members in paying a deserved tribute to one of our departed friends and colleagues from New York, FRANCIS D. CULKIN.

Representative CULKIN had a long and distinguished career in the service of the people. Beginning with his service as a soldier in the Spanish-American War, as a district attorney, as a county judge, and from 1928 to the time of his death, as a Representative in Congress from the Thirty-second Congressional District of New York, Mr. CULKIN devoted more than 30 years of his life in the interest of good government. Throughout that long period of time, FRANCIS CULKIN discharged his many official duties faithfully and well. He was tireless and successful in his efforts on behalf of his district and his State.

He was a strong partisan but never permitted his loyalty to his party to interfere with duty to his country. He was an aggressive advocate but always a fair opponent. He believed intensely in his own side of an argument, but he was tolerant of opposition and ever ready to applaud in an adversary that ability and character which bespeak conviction and denotes sincerity.

May the Lord deal with him as one who has gained the palm and may his place in the world beyond the grave be even higher and more glorious than that which he won for himself among men.

IN MEMORY OF FRANCIS D. CULKIN, A DISTINGUISHED AND ABLE REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK STATE

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep personal sorrow that I join in paying a tribute to the memory of FRANCIS D. CULKIN, of Oswego, N. Y., with whom I served for the past 16 years in the House of Representatives.

He was one of the ablest and highest type of public servant that I ever met. We can ill afford to lose such an independent thinking and courageous acting Member of Congress in these critical days of our country. He was no rubber-stamp Member of Congress. He took no orders from anyone and always voted his convictions without fear or favor even when they might differ temporarily with the majority of his party. There was no more determined fighter or more effective champion of any cause that he engaged in and it was always on the side of popular government and the rights of the American people. He was never swayed or influenced by selfish groups against what he conceived to be the interest of the people he represented or of all the American people.

The farmers of New York State have lost a fearless and tireless champion who knew their problems and the solutions better than any eastern Member of Congress. I always depended upon him for leadership and advice on all issues affecting the dairymen and farmers of our State. Since his death I have relied on his friend DAN REED for farm

advice and have studied farm legislation more in detail myself and hope that I can carry on in a small way the constructive services he rendered to the farmers of our State who have lost a true and distinguished friend. FRANCIS CULKIN was a credit to his district, to New York State, and to the Republican Party in Congress.

In the many years I had the privilege and honor of serving with him in the Congress I never knew any Member that surpassed him in character, integrity, and devotion to his country. His family have my deepest sympathy, but those of us who knew him best in Congress loved him for his many virtues.

Mr. MRUK. Mr. Speaker, our congressional summer recess was saddened by the death of Representative FRANCIS D. CULKIN, of the Thirty-second District of New York. Mr. CULKIN was one of my colleagues on the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Having made the acquaintanceship of Mr. CULKIN in this first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, I did not have the good fortune of knowing him to the same great personal advantage as did his fellow citizens of Oswego, N. Y., and his fellow members of the bar. My few contacts, however, with FRANCIS D. CULKIN, persuaded me that he was an amiable man and a conscientious representative in Congress.

Although we knew Mr. CULKIN to be ill, we were nonetheless shocked when we learned that death had come to him as it must to all men.

Writing like sentiments of sorrow on the occasion of the passing of a friend, George Washington said:

It is the nature of humanity to mourn for the loss of our friends; and the more we loved them, the more poignant is our grief. It is part of the precepts of religion and philosophy to consider the dispensations of Providence as wise, immutable, uncontrollable; of course, that it is our duty to submit with as little repining as the sensibility of our natures is capable of to all its decrees. But nature will, notwithstanding, indulge, for a while, its sorrows.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, in the death of FRANCIS D. CULKIN, the House of Representatives and the State of New York have lost a respected public official and one who served his country well. Those of us who knew him well realize that his talents and qualities will be sorely missed.

I shall remember best not FRANCIS CULKIN's official record but my association with him and the bonds of lasting friendship which death cannot sever.

The greatest comfort and consolation that can come to the family of our late colleague is not alone his splendid record but the heritage of his good name which he has transmitted to his children.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of my friend, our colleague, the Honorable FRANCIS D. CULKIN, the Nation and the House of Representatives have suffered a distinct loss, particularly at this crucial period of our history when men of his sterling character, ability, and courage are so badly needed.

Judge CULKIN served his country as a soldier, as a jurist, and as a legislator of

the first magnitude. Absolutely free and untrammelled, he devoted his life to fighting for just causes.

In his passing the American merchant marine lost a strong and sincere friend. He served for years on the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. His splendid legal training and judicial experience were a guidance and help to those of us who were fortunate in being associated with him on that important committee in solving the many problems constantly before us.

Few men, if any, had greater knowledge of this globe and its history, either ancient or modern, than FRANCIS D. CULKIN.

He lived and fought for the causes that needed assistance—against the wrongs that needed resistance—for the good that he could do.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting in the Record an address made by my colleague, Hon. JOSEPH J. MANSFIELD, before a meeting of the Intracoastal Canal Association at the Rice Hotel in Houston on August 26.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a proclamation issued by Hon. Fletcher Bowron, mayor of Los Angeles, setting aside one week as a tribute to Poland; and, second, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an address given by my distinguished friend, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, before the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, at Detroit, Mich., August 9, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein an address delivered by Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew at Bristol on September 6.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein a newspaper excerpt with reference to two families in my district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a poem entitled "Uncle Sam's Waves."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an outline of food production for 1944 by James Patton, of the National Farmers' Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks on three subjects and include some short resolutions in each case.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the other business before the House today I may address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the other business before the House today and any other special orders I may address the House for 7 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend my remarks in the Record and include therewith a newspaper article on the Manpower Commission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the meeting of the Republican Post-War Advisory Council and to include therein copies of the resolutions adopted by it at its recent meeting, and copies of two editorials relating to the resolutions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include certain addresses made on August 14 at the award of the Maritime M to the Moore Drydock Co. of San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a newspaper editorial from the Milwaukee Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein releases from the Treasury.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of my colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS] may be extended together with an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### TREES DO GROW IN BROOKLYN

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, trees do grow in Brooklyn, ailanthus yes, but also many fine, strong, and sturdy trees. But



what is more important is the fact that in Brooklyn there are 3,000,000 fine loyal Americans, and I am impelled today respectfully to disagree with the distinguished authoress and to tell her and you that those Americans in Brooklyn have not abandoned and will not abandon hope. I must tell her, too, that they live and work in Brooklyn and are happy, peaceful, contented people. With personal knowledge, I must disagree with her expressions with respect to that class of American womanhood that has unselfishly devoted its life to the teaching profession. I might take the liberty to suggest to that authoress that if she is interested in having a fairer and clearer and certainly more elevating description of Brooklyn and its people she should read *You Look So Young*, the autobiography of a distinguished woman of the American theater and a native Brooklynite, Miss Peggy Wood. But more important than all else is that the people of Brooklyn along with their fellow Americans throughout the Brooklyn of this great Nation will today, tomorrow, and next week see that the difficult job that lies ahead of all of us will be done well and completely and that thereafter peace will again come to Brooklyn and its trees will still grow.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *Record* and include therein an address delivered over the radio and two letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *Record* and include an editorial from the *New York Times*.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the *Record* and include therein an address delivered by the Governor of the State of California at the last convention of the American Legion of California.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *Record* and include therein a brief poem sent to me by a constituent from California.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### PAY-AS-YOU-GO TAXES

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, apropos of the recently enacted tax law, I quote a brief poem which a constituent sent me, which reads:

A man stood at the pearly gate,  
His face was worn and old;  
He merely asked of the man of fate  
Admission to the fold.

What have you done, St. Peter asked,  
To seek admission here?

Why, I tried to estimate my income  
Tax from now to the end of the year.

The gates swung open sharply,  
As St. Peter touched the bell;  
Come in, he said, and take a harp,  
You've had enough of hell.

#### NOT NEEDED AT FRONT

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the House read with amazement the story that appeared on the front page of the *Washington Times-Herald* this morning entitled "Not Needed at Front. F. D. approves Canada's plan to disband combat troops."

The story goes on:

President Roosevelt has approved the suggestion of the politically harassed Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada that combat divisions in the Dominion be disbanded at once and returned to civilian life because they are no longer needed on a fighting front.

Contrast the situation in Canada, my friends, with the situation here in this country, where we are about to begin the drafting of fathers for war service.

We want to know what has become of the statement that Winston Churchill made a year or two before Pearl Harbor, when he said:

Send us the implements of war and we will do the job. We do not need your men.

Notwithstanding this assurance we have already sent several million boys to the various fronts and others are to follow.

We want to know what became of our first line of defense, when we had to split up the Pacific Fleet and send half of it over to defend that first line of defense. It was that split up of our fleet that brought on Pearl Harbor.

I would like to hear from the distinguished Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, if he is present, and I would ask that he be given ample time in order that he may reassure Congress and the American people that America will not be discriminated against during the balance of this war. If Canada does not need to send any more men to the combat front then certainly the United States should not be called upon to furnish more boys. Let the President remember that there already is a serious manpower shortage in our country, both on farm and in factory.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein the article from the *Times-Herald* of Washington previously referred to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. The article referred to follows:

F. D. APPROVES CANADA'S PLAN TO DISBAND COMBAT TROOPS—ACT FALLS LIKE BOMBHELL IN CAPITAL AS UNITED STATES PREPARES TO DRAFT FATHERS

(By John O'Donnell)

President Roosevelt has approved the suggestion of the politically harassed Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada that combat divisions in the Dominion be disbanded at once and returned to civilian life because they are no longer needed on a fighting front.

This official information, sponsored by Canada's representatives in this Capital, crashed last night as a political bolt of lightning.

It broke on the eve of the convening of the Congress of the United States in which Members of House and Senate are faced with the War Department's insistence that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers be called in the draft and the cry from the voters back home that such a vote means political death at the next election.

The Canadians bluntly put responsibility for their decision to disband Dominion troops already under arms on "United States approval," which means the okay of President Roosevelt, good friend and Harvard colleague of Canada's premier.

#### VICTORIES CAUSE MOVE

Victories in the Aleutians, the "destruction of the Axis forces in north Africa, and the capitulation of Italy" are cited in the formal statement from Canada for the decision to return their armed forces to civilian life. "All decisions," the formal announcement here in Washington declares, "have been appraised in consultation with the United States authorities."

According to the official announcement from the Canadian Wartime Information Board here in Washington, present plans call for the disbandment of the Seventh and Eighth Divisions and the partial disbandment of the Sixth.

"The reorganization will result in reducing the establishment for operational troops in North America by 20,000," announced Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister for Defense.

The Canadian chief of Dominion's armed forces, who sat with President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Mackenzie King at the famous Quebec conference, declared:

#### REASONS FOR RELEASE

"It is not possible to estimate the actual number who will be released to civilian life, but the number will be substantial at this stage."

The formal Canadian announcement declared that the decision to release their troops was:

"Made possible by the improved strategic position on both coasts of Canada resulting from the eviction of the Japs from the Aleutians; the military victories in the Mediterranean, and the Russian successes; and the striking betterment in antisubmarine activities in the Atlantic."

The scheme will involve a readjustment downward of local defenses on both the east and west coasts, the Canadian authorities declared.

Colonel Ralston stated, and this shocked the War Department:

"Events of recent months have greatly improved the general strategic situation in respect to the defense of both coastal regions of Canada."

"In the Pacific there has been the eviction of the Japanese from the Aleutians and the increasing scale of operations in the Southwest Pacific."

## RED SUCCESSES ARE FACTOR

"The European area has seen the continuance of Russian successes with increasing menace to Hitler, the destruction of the Axis forces in north Africa, and the capitulation of Italy. These successes intensify the threat of further offensive operations against the Axis both in Northwestern Europe and in the Mediterranean area.

"While these developments do not remove the threat of enemy action in certain forms against this continent they reduce materially the scale of any possible operation of that kind.

"The degree of probability and the possible type and weight of any such operations have been appraised in consultation with the United States authorities.

"In the light of this appraisal it is possible to revise the composition of the portion of the army in Canada which is allotted to operational tasks and to effect a reorganization and a substantial reduction in the number of troops to be employed for that purpose.

"Obviously, operational troops in Canada are employed principally in connection with the defense of the Atlantic and Pacific coastal areas. Consequently, the main features of the reorganization will include:

"(a) Downward adjustments in local defenses at strategic points having regard to their relative importance and vulnerability.

"(b) The Seventh and Eighth Divisions now on duty in Canada will be disbanded and the Sixth Division will be partially disbanded. In substitution for these divisions, it is proposed to retain a composite formation of three brigade groups each capable of operating independently. These troops will be administered and trained under a modified divisional headquarters.

## GENERAL RESULT

"The general result will be:

"(a) To provide a reduced but thoroughly efficient body of operational troops in Canada;

"(b) To introduce an additional phase of advanced training which will be given to reinforcements before they proceed overseas;

"(c) To release a considerable number of lower category personnel, who will thus be enabled to take up civilian occupations and supplement available manpower.

"It should be understood that disbandment of divisions does not necessarily mean that all the units will be disbanded.

"The reorganization will result in reducing the establishment for operational troops in North America by about 20,000. This does not mean that number will go out of the army. Many will be reallocated according to the needs of the service to fill up remaining units and for potential reinforcements, depending on age, rank, and medical category.

"It is not possible to estimate the actual number who will be released to civilian life, but the number will be substantial at this stage.

"It must be emphasized that the fact that there is to be a reduction in requirements for operational troops in Canada does not mean that the demand is reduced for overseas."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record on two different subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ex-

tend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a resolution, passed by the New England Council to continue the program for the winning of this war and for the post-war activities; also to include certain memorials to Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record on four subjects and to include therein certain speeches and a copy of a bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an address delivered by me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a radio address by Rupert Hughes on the international scene. I am advised by the Public Printer that the cost is \$67.50.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CAPOZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an article which appeared in a New York City newspaper.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## ASYLUM FOR OPPRESSED PEOPLES

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next I may address the House for 30 minutes after the disposition of the legislative business of the day and other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today House Joint Resolution 154 which appeals to the American people and to this Congress to do something to save the human lives that are now being destroyed by the Nazis in the areas they dominate.

I noted in the press a few days ago that both the Democratic and Republican National Committees went on record for such a program. It will be one of the finest gestures the American people can make: To allow a certain number of the people in those countries now dominated by the Axis, people who are slated for destruction, to enter this country for a temporary stay only, to return to their

own countries 6 months after the war is over.

I am going to write a letter to every one of you asking your opinion and your help. I hope that we will be able to get our assistance to the unfortunate victims of Nazi barbarism before it is too late.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial from the New York Times of August 15, 1943, in regard to the Atlantic Charter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WARD JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an article which appeared in the Long Beach Independent, of Long Beach, Calif.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an address recently made by the minority leader in Denver, Colo.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an address I delivered on the occasion of the dedication of the MacArthur lock at Sault Ste. Marie and also two articles pertaining to that same event.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MRUK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include a statement on peace planning for the post-war world.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the Record an address delivered by Mr. Stuart A. Seelye, president of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, at a conference with Louisiana Senators and New Orleans Congressmen on Tuesday, August 24, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two subjects and to include therein a copy of a telegram and two newspaper articles, the cost of which will be \$112.50.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an address delivered by Hon. Roy Miller,



president of the Inter Coastal Canal Association before that association in the city of Houston on August 26.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address by the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Mr. Charles I. Stanton.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### PRICE ROLL-BACKS AND CONSUMER SUBSIDIES

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, we are all just back from our districts. I traveled over 60 days through 13 counties, and everywhere, at every cross road, they said: "Above everything else, go back and assert yourselves as a Congress. Reduce this directive government by bureaucrats."

On the way in yesterday I read in the paper where Chester Bowles, of the O. P. A., announced a new \$100,000,000 roll-back subsidy program, saying he had the money, the very thing we repudiated in both the House and the Senate just before we left here, repudiated by a majority vote.

We should assert ourselves anew and begin doing it right now. I do not want to delay it 1 day. The first thing we are faced with on our return is an expenditure of a hundred million dollars for a program diametrically opposed to what we voted by a majority just before we left here last July. I think we had better begin asserting ourselves in a very articulate manner.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 7 minutes today after the disposition of the other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### DRAFTING OF FATHERS INTO THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, during the recent recess I had the opportunity to contact a great many people in various sections of the country, and I found universal opposition to the drafting of fathers into the armed forces.

People generally are questioning the advisability or necessity of increasing the armed forces beyond present strength.

Personally I am opposed to the drafting of fathers until every able-bodied

and sound-minded man up to the age of 45 years who is now in our penal institutions is inducted into military service. I know that there is opposition in certain quarters, but in 1941 Congress let down the bars to eliminate the prohibition against enlistment in the military service of the United States of any person convicted of a felony.

I see no good reason why these men now in penal institutions should not be given the opportunity to prove themselves. From time to time, thousands of these prisoners are paroled, and I see no reason why society should accept men that the Army refuses to take. After all, the man behind the bars is no worse than the man on the outside who has committed the same offense but was never caught.

Most penal institutions are overcrowded and are a terrific public burden. I believe that if these men were inducted into the armed forces and given an opportunity to prove themselves, we could parole those men who receive an honorable discharge after hostilities cease, thus greatly cutting down the population of these institutions as well as the public expense.

With this in mind I am drafting a bill which I shall present, hoping that the House will take favorable action at an early date, and thus prevent the breaking up of many thousands of homes as well as creating a great many widows and orphans by the induction of fathers.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that immediately after the address of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] today I may address the House for 10 minutes in reference to the Walter Lippmann attack on Cordell Hull.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEWART]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two articles from the Chicago Sun and one from the Baltimore Sun.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a report which I requested from Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Public Works Agency, with reference to operation of child-care centers under the so-called Lanham Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks

in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address I made last month on keeping livestock healthy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE]?

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—REPORT OF OPERATIONS UNDER LEND-LEASE ACT FOR PERIOD ENDED JULY 31, 1943 (H. DOC. NO. 263)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed:

#### To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am transmitting herewith to the Seventy-eighth Congress a report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act for the period ended July 31, 1943.

In the month of July alone, lend-lease aid exceeded a billion dollars. Lend-lease supplies are hastening the day of final victory.

Sicily has fallen. The fascist dictator has been thrown out of power. For the first time the United Nations forces occupy part of the homeland of the enemy.

The subjugated peoples of Nazi Europe are now aware that the European fortress is not impregnable. The great offensives of the Soviet Army on the eastern front, the continued heroic struggle of the Chinese, and the British offensives in other areas, aided by lend-lease munitions and supplies, are having their repercussions both on and behind the battle lines. Our might and that of our allies is being felt in the Axis satellite nations of the Balkans and middle Europe, and in Nazi Germany as well. From Hamburg on the North Sea to Ploesti in Rumania, the people know from first-hand experience with what crushing force the United Nations can strike.

Except for the responsible fascist leaders, the people of the Axis need not fear unconditional surrender to the United Nations. I have said that we shall bring food for the starving and medicine for the sick in the areas liberated by the United Nations. We have done so, under lend-lease, in North Africa. We are doing so in Sicily. We shall continue to do so in other areas, as they are liberated, to prevent economic break-down and to aid the liberated peoples to produce and to help themselves. We shall provide these necessary civilian supplies in support of our military operations and as a matter of simple humanity. The people of Axis-controlled areas may be assured that when they agree to unconditional surrender they will not be trading Axis despotism for ruin under the United Nations. The goal of the United Nations is to permit liberated peoples to create a free political life of their own choosing and to attain economic security. These are two of the great objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

But until the day of unconditional surrender, the United Nations will continue with the force of all their power to hit the enemy. We are striking hard and ready to strike harder. Greatly increased

United States forces and greatly increased lend-lease supplies are on the way to the battle fronts. The longer this war goes on, the stronger the United Nations will become.

The United Nations are growing stronger because each of them is contributing to the common struggle in full measure—whether in men, in weapons, or in materials. Each is contributing in accordance with its ability and its resources. Everything that all of us have is dedicated to victory over the Axis Powers.

This report on lend-lease and reverse lend-lease activities should be both an assurance and a warning to our enemies. The power of the United Nations is great. The will of the United Nations is fixed. In this common war we fight as one man, for one victory—and we shall have it.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1943 (H. DOC. NO. 264)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following further message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

On July 12 I reluctantly signed H. R. 2714, the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943. I felt obliged to approve it because it appropriates funds which were essential to carry on the activities of almost every agency of government during the recess of the Congress.

If it had been possible to veto the objectionable rider, which has been attached to this Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, but which has no relevancy to it, without delaying essential war appropriations, I should unhesitatingly have done so.

This rider prohibited any Government department or agency from employing at any time in the future, after November 15, three named individuals who are now employed by different Government agencies, unless they are appointed to office by the President and confirmed by the Senate prior to that date.

There is no suggestion that the three named individuals have not loyally and competently performed the duties for which they have been employed. They are sought to be disqualified for Federal employment because of political opinions attributed to them.

The provision aimed at these men does not define the offices they hold and does not seek to make appointment to those offices subject to Senate approval. As a matter of fact, the clause permitting them to remain in Government employment after November 15 subject to Presidential appointment and Senate approval was inserted only after the Senate had refused to accept a provision requiring their immediate removal from Government employment and their permanent disqualification for the Federal service. The Senate rejected the compromise as incorporated in this bill once, and agreed to it only after the House

conferees had refused to agree to any bill without a provision aimed at the removal of these three named individuals. The Senate yielded, as I have been forced to yield, to avoid delaying our conduct of the war.

But I cannot so yield without placing on record my view that this provision is not only unwise and discriminatory, but unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court has defined a bill of attainder as "a legislative act which inflicts punishment without judicial trial." The rider in this bill operates perpetually to disqualify three named individuals from holding office in their Government unless they are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate before November 15. It is directed at named individuals and not at specified statutory offices. No judicial trials have been held. No impeachment proceedings have been instituted. This rider is an unwarranted encroachment upon the authority of both the executive and the judicial branches under our Constitution. It is not, in my judgment, binding upon them.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 14, 1943.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (S. DOC. NO. 96)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Subject: Senate Resolution 166, adopted by the Senate on July 6, 1943.

SIR: On July 6, 1943, the Senate of the United States considered and agreed to Senate Resolution 166.

The resolution asks that the President issue an Executive order directing that the War Relocation Authority, in administering the relocation program for Japanese-Americans evacuated from the west coast, segregate the disloyal persons from the loyal, and directing the appropriate agency of the Government to issue a full and complete authoritative statement on conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations.

I find that the War Relocation Authority has already undertaken a program of segregation. That program is now well under way. The first train movements began in early September.

In response to the resolution I asked the Director of the Office of War Mobilization to issue a full and complete authoritative public statement on conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations. A short preliminary statement on this subject was issued on July 17, 1943. A full and complete statement is being made public today.

I am attaching hereto for the information of the House of Representatives copies of my message to the Senate in response to Senate Resolution 166 and of the two public statements concerning the relocation program that have been recently issued.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 14, 1943.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks an address by Maj. Gen. James A. O'Connor recently.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL]?

There was no objection.

THE ALASKA HIGHWAY—AN EPIC OF THE ARCTIC

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Territories, I made an inspection tour through the Territory of Alaska during the recent recess of the Congress. At a later date, after I have had an opportunity to report my observations to my committee, I will bring to the attention of the House some of the matters which I observed during this trip. I particularly desire to discuss the major part Alaska is playing in our war program, insofar as censorship will permit. I will also hope to discuss in some detail the Alaska Highway, which has now reached that stage of construction that the entire length from Dawson Creek, the initial point in British Columbia, to a point well beyond Whitehorse, a distance of over a thousand miles, is now usable, and passenger busses are making regular trips from Whitehorse to Dawson Creek, carrying Army and construction civilian personnel. Much of the balance of the 1630-mile highway is completed. I made the journey by bus from Whitehorse to Peace River Bridge, which gave me an opportunity to secure first-hand information of this outstanding road construction achievement by our military forces.

The Alaska Highway project is under the supervision of Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor, commanding general of the Northwest Service Command, who, together with his staff, is entitled to the commendation of every American for the outstanding service he and his staff and civilian assistants have rendered to our country in this great war effort which is engaging the services of us all. General O'Connor was graduated from West Point in 1907, coming from West Bay City, Mich. In his work with the Army Engineers, he has supervised projects over much of the globe and was in charge of the job of tunneling Corregidor Fortress in Manila Harbor. He had direct charge in the construction of the southern half of the Alaska Highway. It is said his men used to see him in a jeep, face and uniform blackened with grime, bouncing along right behind the lead "cats" as they forged through the primeval forest. My personal observations of General O'Connor's personal activities in this big construction job leads me to say that this characterization of him is most accurate. He is not a swivel-chair general but one who may be found at the front line of the construction projects of which he is in charge.



In passing, may I say that Col. K. B. Bush, General O'Connor's chief of staff of the Northwest Service Command, as well as all of the military officials with whom I came in contact, showed me every consideration and made it possible for me in the short time at my disposal, not only to get the full and complete facts concerning the Alaska Highway, but the Territory of Alaska in general. Capt. Richard L. Neuberger, who is a resident of my congressional district, is aide to General O'Connor, and was most helpful in assisting to arrange my itinerary through Alaska and in securing information and data requested by me.

At an occasion marking the first anniversary of the Northwest Service Command, on September 4, 1943, at the officers' barracks in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, General O'Connor made a noteworthy address, in which he called attention to the military achievement of the construction of this arterial highway, for the first time linking continental United States with our great Alaskan Territory. I include as a part of my remarks General O'Connor's address, which is as follows:

I would speak extemporaneously tonight were it not for the fact that the sponsors of this program have asked me to reduce my brief remarks to writing, so that copies may be distributed as a souvenir of the occasion. They are a poor souvenir, I assure you, but they are broached in the utmost sincerity and appreciation.

As we gather here tonight, there is not one of us who can fail to contrast our present situation with that of a year ago. At that time we had one building, an old C. C. C. structure. We had our offices in the front of that building, if very small cubbyholes may be termed offices. In the back of that building we all lived. We had no mess hall of our own and stood in line in front of the Public Roads Administration to get our meals. On many days we were out of such basic office supplies as envelopes, paper clips, and carbon paper—although there may be some, and not a minority either, who would term such depletion a blessing in disguise.

A year ago the highway from Dawson Creek to our headquarters in Whitehorse had just been broken through. The first truck, driven by two enlisted men of our headquarters company, Sergeant Gronke and Corporal Bowe, had arrived here. But the road was still a pioneer trail. Pitch yet ran in the pine stumps along its edge. Today, there is daily bus service, by the largest Greyhound busses, between Whitehorse and Dawson Creek. These busses carry military personnel and civilian contractors' employees to their various tasks.

As commanding general of the Northwest Service Command, I feel that my role tonight, in this brief message, is to express heartfelt appreciation to those who deserve our gratitude.

My greatest measure of thanks is reserved for the soldiers of seven United States Army Engineer regiments and the associated Quartermaster, Medical, and Signal Corps troops who in the short time of 8 months, hammered through the first land route in history to Alaska.

Those men are the real heroes of this undertaking. Without maps, without previous surveys, without knowledge of the rivers and mountains and canyons they had to traverse, they shoved through the wilderness and completed their assignment. They lived on emergency rations. Clean laundry was practically nonexistent. They slept in tents or on

the ground. Their mail was heartbreakingly infrequent. But they had the spirit of the pioneers, the spirit which prompted the American soldiers under Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Lt. William Clark to blaze a frontier trail to the Pacific Ocean. I venture to predict that a generation from now, when men gather around their campfires in the north country, the story of the Engineer troops who built the Alaska Highway will be one of the epics of the Arctic—an epic ranking with the story of the Klondike gold rush and with the stern tale of Inspector Fitzgerald's famous lost patrol of the Northwest Mounted.

From tribute to the soldiers who hewed the highway through the fastnesses, let us spend a moment on our friends in Washington.

Nearly 2 years have passed since these projects were initiated. After the fate of December 7, 1941, our fleet in the Pacific had been badly damaged and the United States was distinctly on the defensive. The military importance of Alaska was suddenly exposed. The length of the war, the struggles it would entail, the vicissitudes which we might have to meet were unknown and to many, fearsome. The order to open up this land route to Alaska with its allied projects was a bold and farseeing one. The main-spring back of the execution of this order was Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces. And the accomplishment made so far would not have been possible without his continuous and effective support and urging.

His example and interest have been supplemented and followed by all the various agencies with which we have had to deal. The most vitally concerned has been the Corps of Engineers. The excellent planning of Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Assistant Chief of Engineers, and the notable work of Brig. Gen. William Hoge, who helped fix the initial route and had charge of the northern half of the road, give these two officers places of particular honor.

We of the Army are also heavily indebted to Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, and Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of the Public Roads Administration, for their magnificent assistance and splendid background of road-building knowledge.

To all of you here tonight my appreciation is extremely personal. No commanding officer can succeed without the loyalty and generous assistance of his subordinates. I well realize that the advances of the past year would have been impossible had not the officers and men of the Northwest Service Command contributed their effort, ingenuity, and talent in the most wholehearted measure. No commanding general has enjoyed more sincere and devoted assistants than Colonel Bush and Colonel Hazeltine. In the many trips which have been necessary by me, they have carried on with great efficiency and fidelity. I count myself fortunate to have had them here.

The list of people to whom we owe gratitude and thanks could be extended indefinitely. The good people of Canada, our allies and neighbors, have received us with characteristic hospitality and generosity. Alaskans have been equally open-armed. To such eminent public officials as Gov. Ernest Gruening, of Alaska; Premier John Hart, of British Columbia; Premier E. C. Manning of Alberta; and the very illustrious Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, we extend our thanks for the most splendid type of understanding and friendship.

I must also express my personal thanks to the Members of the American Congress who have come here during the past summer to visit our command. We have been fortunate in being privileged to be hosts to a number of distinguished Members of the United

States Senate and the United States House of Representatives. I count it an outstanding public service for these men to visit the Far North to see for themselves the task we are doing. From us, they may learn something of our problems and our aspirations. From them, we are sure to learn ways in which we may improve our performance and increase our capacity for constructive effort. I welcome any visit by the elected representatives of the American people, whose wealth and lives are pledged to the task before us.

As I conclude, I must ask you all to remember that we are a very small cog in a vast undertaking. Once more our country is pledged to the defense of freedom and decency. Aerial might is playing a vital role in the onward march of the forces of democracy. Our task is to service the airway to Alaska and the North Pacific theater of war; that is our mission. Never must we lose sight of the fact that the Alaska Highway, basically, was developed as an overland route to link aircraft landing areas and not, as generally supposed, an out-and-out truck supply route. The main purposes of this first land route to Alaska are two: (1) To supply, supplement, and anchor the air route to the North Pacific; and (2) to provide an alternative route to Alaska in case control of the sea should be endangered. I have been more than pleased to note a recent statement by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, that the highway is filling well its intended role.

This is our first anniversary. I think we must give thanks to the Almighty for the progress we have been allowed to make. On our second anniversary I am sure the strides will be much longer. And in the distant years to come, I feel certain that we all will take pride and satisfaction from our participation in a historic and pioneer undertaking. There can be no nobler measure of achievement, for inner satisfaction which survives the test of years is its own reward.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] is recognized for 7 minutes.

#### THE SECOND BARUCH REPORT

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, it has not been my privilege to see and examine the second Baruch report which has just been announced. However, from the portions of it which have appeared in the press I feel that it is, in general, a very good report, and it is a step which should have been taken much earlier. Had a report of this kind been made months ago when many Members of Congress were urging the President to authorize the step we would not be in the chaotic state of affairs that involves the problem covered by the report.

To the suggestion that the Government set the example by cleaning house and eliminating labor hoarding, and restrict oppressive red tape and questionnaires that breaks the back of the management, I am in full accord.

Without having given a detailed study of the report I can see no good reason to disagree with the suggestion that a method of contract fees be established which would remove the inclination or necessity to hoard labor; the assurance of a uniform contract cancellation policy is wholesome, and a post-war thinking policy for employers and employees is entirely sound and constructive. It is my belief that the report's approach to



consideration of national service legislation is logical, and I certainly agree that whatever manpower program may be adopted cannot succeed without community support. That suggestion is, of course, in direct conflict with the administration attitude of compulsion.

I cannot, however, agree with the conclusion reached that the farms have been made a "draft dodgers haven", and that our farmers hoard labor. The committee must have overlooked Indiana in this part of the survey. I have just returned from several weeks stay at home, and if any farmers in my district are hoarding labor I do not know where they are hiding it. There is no available farm labor to be found. If more strict standards are fixed for farm deferment we will not have any farmers.

The suggestion that we are building up an oversupply of much war material deserves further investigation. An investigation into material hoarded by the military, and also to include all Government procurement agencies would produce some startling revelations.

The Corps of Army Engineers, for instance, might be induced to proceed with a plan which was once considered, but very mysteriously rejected, to release 500,000 coils of barbed wire, which is approximately one-half of the supply on hand, for use by farmers and ranchers. That same organization might also make available for civilian use quite a quantity of nails from the 600 carloads—6,000,000 pounds—hidden away in depots over the country. And it might also aid in solving the storage headache which resulted from a mistake in requisitioning 8,800 gallons of bituminous mulch paint that resulted in the Army purchasing 8,800 barrels, or 440,000 gallons, that cost a proportionate excess in dollars. That excess bituminous material could be used to a great advantage in many civilian needs.

If this war should last for 25 years, the Government has on hand enough of many items to last for the duration without another unit being produced. Now is the time to utilize the excess supplies held by the Government. The period of transition of industry and labor from war to peacetime production will bring enough grief without the Government then unloading its excesses upon the market.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] is recognized for 7 minutes.

#### THE PROBLEMS BEFORE CONGRESS

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, "Even a fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise." Perhaps I had better hold my peace at this moment, as I dislike to put a discordant note into the proceedings of the day. However, we have just returned from our people and we have many messages for the administration. There are many subjects that should be debated and disposed of at once. We should not have adjourned over until Friday. I regret to file this objection, but this is our particular forum. I cannot, of course, blame the leadership for not wanting the

policies of the administration discussed and criticized, but they are only putting off for a few days a veritable torrent of complaints of the inefficiencies of our present bureaucratic Government.

I have had many problems put up to me that I should like to discuss with the Members and learn their viewpoints. My people would like to know what the feeling in Congress is about many important questions, but until Friday our mouths are to be closed, even when the newspapers have told our people that the drafting of fathers, for instance, would be acted upon promptly. Now, even that matter has been shoved aside except as it may be discussed before a committee. It would be helpful if Members could take the floor and tell how their people feel about it. We all know that is a matter of very great interest and concern at this particular time. Our people are aroused. I am extremely concerned. If I could debate the subject with you, you would be helpful to me in making my decision.

I want my people to know that I am definitely opposed to the further drafting of fathers until it can be shown to me that they are absolutely needed, and the military must now show real necessity. I think it is now time that the military authorities be questioned regarding many phases of activity. I have been most careful to refrain heretofore. Certainly we have given them about everything they have asked for. The time has now arrived, under the recent developments, where we may well ask whether the Army is not too large already for the civilian ability to supply it.

I express myself as disappointed that we should have adjourned until Friday and that this matter could not have been fully aired from the floor. I dislike to think that democracy may be again declared to be inefficient because of its slowness in performance. There should be quick action. The people have been led to believe that prompt action would be taken.

I wanted to argue other problems with you. I wanted to take up the renegotiation legislation pending and the situation existing in critical labor-shortage areas, and whether the rulings made by the War Manpower Commission have been wisely made. Many areas fear that business is to be taken away from them.

We should discuss many of the doings of this administration. I want to be critical only to be helpful. I want the administration to hear through you from the Nation. I suppose that I must cheerfully adhere to the decision of the leadership of the House, but I do greatly regret that we shall have to adjourn until Friday and that this forum will not be open to us.

We are back here, most of us with little to do except our office work, when we wish to report the demands of our people. We were sent home to learn of their problems.

I hope that is not too discordant a note. I trust the leadership will not take it as too much criticism. But it seems that the party in power usually attempts to adjourn immediately after Congress meets to the end that the minority may

have little opportunity to criticize or complain. I have many problems that annoy my people. So have you. We would like to argue them.

I repeat, "A fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise." However, this does not console me much.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### WALTER LIPPMANN'S ATTACK ON CORDELL HULL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein excerpts from a speech of Secretary Cordell Hull, and also excerpts from an attack on him by Walter Lippmann.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in today's paper Walter Lippmann, the chief propagandist for an alien-minded group in this country, presumes to attack Hon. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, because Mr. Hull did not go far enough in his recent speech to suit those interventionists who want to meddle in the internal affairs of every other country in the world after this war is over, and incidentally give others the right to meddle in our internal affairs.

There are three different positions on foreign affairs. There are what some call isolationists, a term we Democrats used to apply to the high-tariff Republicans because they were excluding foreign trade. There are what they call the internationalists, of which Secretary Hull is the outstanding exponent. They believe in cooperating to maintain peace among the nations of the earth.

Then there are the interventionists, of which Walter Lippmann and his ilk are fair examples, who want to intervene in the internal affairs of every other nation in the world in order to protect certain activities of individuals or enterprises that tend to bring about local disturbances in those areas.

Let me say in the beginning that I served with Cordell Hull in this House for 8 years. He is my friend and I am his. I think he is the outstanding man connected with this administration, and has been so for these 10 years.

Now, understand this: I have never gone back on, and I do not think Secretary Hull has ever repudiated, the fundamental doctrine laid down by Thomas Jefferson on foreign affairs when he said it should be that of "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, with entangling alliances with none."

Secretary Hull the night before last made this statement:

The foreign policy of any country must be expressive of that country's fundamental national interest.

Does any red-blooded American disagree with that statement?

He goes on to say:

No country can keep faith with itself unless that is so.



Do any of you take issue with that contention? Do you think our men in the armed forces would question that?

In determining our foreign policy—

He says—

We must first see clearly what our true national interests are. We must also bear in mind that other countries with which we deal in the conduct of foreign relations have their national interests, which, of course, determine their policies.

Does any real statesman on earth take issue with that statement? Continuing, he says:

Obviously there are between friendly nations differences as regards their respective means and purposes and as regards the means of attaining them, but there are also many areas of common interest. By cooperating within those areas the nations not only can advance more effectively the aims and purposes which they have in common but can also find increased opportunity to reconcile by peaceful means, to mutual advantage, such differences as may exist among them.

I have not time to read the entire speech of Mr. Hull, but I shall offer it for the RECORD; and I submit that in his statement night before last he went just as far as the American people would want to go at this time in formulating an international policy. Yet today we find this Walter Lippmann, who is keenly exercised about the sale of his own book, attacking Secretary Hull, in my opinion, in the most sinister manner; and if you will read their two statements, you will find the difference I have mentioned. Here is the crux of the whole trouble: Mr. Lippmann says:

If the global generalities—

He refers to Mr. Hull's speech as generalities; he probably wanted him to name time, place, and individuals—

If the global generalities truly reflect our foreign policy, he will reach a very different practical solution of the problem of relief.

Are we going to embark upon a policy of administering relief to the rest of the world? Have not we had enough of that experiment at home? We are for winning this war. There is not a more ardent advocate of winning the war than Cordell Hull; but we are not for setting out on an international relief expedition and attempting to feed and clothe everyone from Singapore to Timbaktu when the war is over.

The next one he mentions is "rehabilitation." Rehabilitating what? Is it the job of America to go out and rehabilitate the world? Had we not better look to the rehabilitation of our own people, and of our 10,000,000 servicemen when they come home? I am for rehabilitating them first.

Next he mentions "reconstruction." If that thought is not a nightmare to northern Republicans, it certainly is one to southern Democrats, because you tried to "reconstruct" us once, and of all the miserable messes ever made we all admit today that it was made then. It not only was a miserable failure but it engendered hatred that lasted for generations.

Next he said—and here is the milk of the coconut—the "restoration of finances and commerce." Whose fi-

nances are we going to restore? Whose finances does Mr. Lippmann want us to restore? That is not what our boys are fighting and dying for in Italy. That is not what our boys are fighting and dying for on Guadalcanal. They are fighting for victory, to overthrow dictators, to bring a cessation of hostilities, and restore the peace of mankind, and not the "restoration of finances and commerce" throughout the world.

Another one is "future shipping and civilian aviation," and the last one is "raw materials."

If you will take those statements and analyze them carefully you will find the differences between the statesmanship of Cordell Hull and the carping criticisms of Walter Lippmann, who would have us intervene in the internal affairs of other countries.

I take the position, and I so expressed myself at home, as I have done here, that we are for fighting this war to a victorious conclusion, and when it is over we are willing to join the other nations of the earth in enforcing international law, and guaranteeing the freedom of the seas; but we are not for intervening in the internal affairs of every nation of the world, nor are we for policing every money-changer who wants to exploit the finances of some other section of the world, or every oil magnate who wants to develop an oil field anywhere in the world, or the steel company that wants to exploit the manganese of some foreign territory, or a rubber concern that wants to plunder the rubber plantations of the Orient.

I say that Cordell Hull in his statement went just as far as the American people would have him go in laying down our foreign policy.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. LANE (at the request of Mr. McCormack), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. STEVENSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of illness.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to our deceased colleague, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.), the House, pursuant to its order heretofore entered, adjourned until Friday, September 17, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

569. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 18, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a

beach erosion study, Long Beach, Calif., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, and an act approved on June 26, 1936; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

570. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved on January 21, 1927, section 10 of the Flood Control Act approved on May 15, 1928, and other authorizations, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated February 2, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, containing a general plan for the improvement of Muskingum River and its tributaries, Ohio, for the purposes of navigation and efficient development of its water power, the control of floods, and the needs of irrigation (H. Doc. No. 251); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with 13 illustrations.

571. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 (Public Law No. 49), approved May 7, 1943, and Bureau of the Budget Circular No. 421, copies of estimates of personnel requirements covering the quarter ending September 30, 1943, for the bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior as called for by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

572. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in accordance with Public Law No. 49 and Budget Circular No. 421, its quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the first quarter of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

573. A letter from the President, United States, Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to the provisions of section 11, Public Law No. 49, one set of the Commission's requests for personnel for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944, which was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with Budget Circular No. 421; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

574. A letter from the Director, War Relocation Authority, transmitting a copy of the Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements, Bureau of the Budget Form No. 80-R001, for the first quarter of fiscal year 1944, required by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with Public Law No. 49; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

575. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to section 11 of title 49, copies of reports to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, relative to determining the number of employees required by the various units of the Department of Justice for the proper and efficient exercise of its functions for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

576. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a supplement to its quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the first quarter of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943, submitted on July 12, 1943, in accordance with Public Law No. 49 and Budget Circular No. 421; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

577. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, as required by section 11 of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 (Public Law No. 49), statements in connection with the personnel requirements of the Federal Communications Commission for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

578. A letter from the Office for Emergency Management, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, transmitting, in accordance with the requirements of section 11 of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 (Public Law No. 49),

copy of the estimate of the number of employees required by this Office during the period ending September 30, 1943, as submitted to the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

579. A letter from the Third Vice President, Panama Railroad Company, transmitting, as required under section 11 of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 (Public Law No. 49), approved May 7, 1943, on behalf of the United States offices of the Panama Railroad Company, Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements, for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

580. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of War Information, transmitting, in accordance with instructions in the Bureau of the Budget Circular No. 421, a copy of the Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

582. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, as required by the provisions of section 11 of Public Law No. 49 (78th Cong.), copy of the report submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the personnel requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

583. A letter from the Administrator, National Housing Agency, transmitting, in accordance with the requirements of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 (Public Law No. 49), copies of the requests for personnel needs during the first quarter of fiscal 1944 as placed before the Bureau of the Budget on July 1; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

584. A letter from the clerk, United States Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, transmitting, in accordance with Budget Bureau Circular No. 421, dated May 31, 1943, Form 80-R001, Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements, and Civil Service Form 3257, Report of Federal Civilian Employment, for the month of June 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

585. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943, a copy of the Quarterly Estimate of the Personnel Requirements of the Federal Trade Commission for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

586. A letter from the Assistant Director, Office of Strategic Services, transmitting in compliance with the provisions of section 11, Public Law No. 49, approved May 7, 1943, and in accordance with instructions issued by the Bureau of the Budget, a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of Strategic Services; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

587. A letter from the Director, the Office of Defense Transportation, transmitting in accordance with Bureau of the Budget Circular No. 421 dated May 21, 1943, one copy of Budget Bureau Form Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

588. A letter from the Office for Emergency Management, Director of War Mobilization, transmitting Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements of the Office of War Mobilization for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

589. A letter from the Office for Emergency Management, Director of Economic Stabilization, transmitting Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements of the Office of Economic Stabilization for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

590. A letter from the Office for Emergency Management, Director, Division of Central Administrative Services, transmitting Quarterly Estimates of Personnel Requirements of

the Division of Central Administrative Services for the quarter ending September 30, 1943—separate estimates are submitted for employees whose salaries are payable from the pending appropriations for Salaries and Expenses and Working Capital Fund; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

591. A letter from the Administrative Assistant to the President, transmitting in accordance with Public Law No. 49, the Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements of the Liaison Office for Personnel Management for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

592. A letter from the Executive Office of the President, Director, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting pursuant to the provisions of Public Law No. 49, Seventy-eighth Congress, an estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

593. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting in compliance with section 11 of Public Law No. 49, information, as required by the Bureau of the Budget, which specifies the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of the Department of Labor and its bureaus, for the quarter beginning July 1; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

594. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from this Department to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, together with forms executed by various bureaus, offices, and divisions of this Department, reflecting the number of employees estimated to be required during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944 for the proper and efficient exercise of their respective functions, referring to section 11 of Public Law No. 49, Seventy-eighth Congress, and in compliance with instructions from the Bureau of the Budget, contained in Budget Bureau Circular No. 421, dated May 31, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

595. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 1, 1943, a report showing the special assistants employed during the period from January 1, 1943, to July 1, 1943, under the appropriation "Compensation of Special Attorneys, etc., Department of Justice"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

596. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the execution of leases in behalf of Indians serving in the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

597. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of New York certain lands within the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the city of New York; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

598. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 12 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

599. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of lands acquired for naval uses covering the period from January 1 to June 30, 1943, pursuant to the requirements of Public Law No. 420, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session; Public Law No. 440, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session; Public Law No. 499, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session; and Public Law No. 528, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

600. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to

establish the grades of commissioned warrant officer and warrant officer in the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

601. A letter from the Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 (d) of Public Law No. 46, Seventy-seventh Congress, report of contracts entered into or modified under authority of Public Law No. 46 for the period beginning April 1 and ending June 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

602. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of various legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

603. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of various legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

604. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a certified volume comprising the acts of the third regular session of the Fifteenth Legislature of Puerto Rico, February 8 to April 15, 1943; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

605. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a letter from the Ambassador of Cuba with regard to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba to the effect that there shall be called in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba, a solemn session, on each April 14, beginning with the year 1944, to celebrate the Day of the Americas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

606. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide aid to dependent children in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

607. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at authorized strength, approved June 3, 1942 (56 Stat. 306)"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

608. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a copy of the report of the Railroad Retirement Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

609. A letter from the Chairman, Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting the thirtieth annual report of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, 1942; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

610. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 108 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

611. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 20, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Boyer River, Iowa, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 28, 1937; to the Committee on Flood Control.

612. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 14, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustration, on a review of reports on Racine Harbor, Wis., re-



quested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on March 24, 1942 (H. Doc. No. 255); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with an illustration.

613. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 26, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Nishnabotna River, Iowa and Mo., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 253); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

614. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Knife River and its tributaries, North Dakota, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 11, 1939 (H. Doc. No. 252); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

615. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Delaware River and its tributaries at, and in the vicinity of, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 11, 1939; to the Committee on Flood Control.

616. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 13, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Stillaguamish River, Wash., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

617. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Flint Creek and its branches, Morgan County, Ala., authorized by the Flood Control Acts approved on April 15, 1932, and June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

618. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with the accompanying papers and illustrations on the study of beach erosion on the south shore of Cape Cod, Mass., made under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act, approved on July 3, 1930, and an act of Congress approved on June 26, 1936; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

619. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 14, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a review of reports on Sabine-Neches Waterway, Tex., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives adopted on September 12, 1941; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

620. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Soldier River, Iowa, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938; to the Committee on Flood Control.

621. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 20, 1943, submitting a report, together with ac-

companying papers, on a preliminary examination of Milwaukee River and tributaries, Wisconsin, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 18, 1941; to the Committee on Flood Control.

622. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 20, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of streams in Davis County, Utah, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938; to the Committee on Flood Control.

623. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 14, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Ogdensburg Harbor, N. Y., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on May 8, 1939; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

624. A letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 21, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Vermilion Harbor, Ohio, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives adopted on June 16, 1937; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

625. A letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 18, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a beach erosion study of a portion of the shore of Hancock County, Miss., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, and an act of Congress approved on June 26, 1936; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

626. A letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a preliminary examination of Mimbres River and tributaries, New Mexico, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 18, 1941; to the Committee on Flood Control.

627. A letter from the President, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting the twenty-second Annual Report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

628. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statements of the cost of manufacture at the armory and arsenals named therein for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

629. A letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a list of persons commissioned without prior military service for the period June 1, 1943, to July 31, 1943; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

630. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act of May 27, 1908, as amended, authorizing settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

631. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the setting aside of convictions of Federal offenders who have been placed on probation and have fully complied with the conditions of their probation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

632. A letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed

bill to permit the granting of beverage licenses in the District of Columbia to service clubs of other nations; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

633. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to extend the benefits of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, in connection with the public lands, to certain persons serving in the merchant marine and to certain civilian workmen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

634. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States for property lost, damaged, or destroyed in such service; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

635. A letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to increase the number of midshipmen allowed at the United States Naval Academy from the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

636. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Civilian Defense, transmitting copies of Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1943, covering regular operations of the Office of Civilian Defense and its prospective property program as submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with Public Law No. 49 and Budget Circular No. 421; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

637. A letter from the Superintendent, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, transmitting report of Federal Civilian Employment for the Executive Mansion and Grounds for the month of July 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

638. A letter from the Chairman, War Shipping Administration and United States Maritime Commission, transmitting copies of his letters of August 9, August 10, and August 12, 1943, with attachments, to the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting revised quarterly estimates of personnel requirements for the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration for the period ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

639. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a copy of amendment No. 1 covering the personnel requirements of The National Archives for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

640. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of material supplied to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, setting forth the estimate of the personnel requirements of the War Department for overhead purposes in the continental United States, for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

641. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a copy of the information furnished the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of making a determination of the Veterans' Administration personnel requirements for the first quarter of the 1944 fiscal year; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

642. A letter from the Acting Deputy Administrator, Office of Price Administration, transmitting a revised quarterly estimate of personnel requirements (Budget Bureau Form No. 80-R001), in accordance with the provisions of Public Law No. 49; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

643. A letter from the Director, Committee for Congested Production Areas, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the Committee for Congested Production Areas for the quarter ending



September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

644. A letter from the Director, Division of Administrative Management, National War Labor Board, transmitting a quarterly estimate of the personnel requirements of the National War Labor Board for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944—these estimates represent revisions of those forwarded July 1, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

645. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting copies of letters dated August 2 and August 3, 1943, addressed to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget requesting an amendment in the personnel limitation for the Veterans' Administration during the first quarter of the current fiscal year; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

646. A letter from the Associate Director, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, transmitting a copy of Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1943, covering the appropriation "Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds" as provided in Independent Offices Appropriation Act, approved June 26, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

647. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of United States Civil Service Commission Form No. 3257 giving the employment statistics of the various bureaus of the Department of the Interior, together with a summary, for the month of June 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

648. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Victor H. Loftus, disbursing clerk, American Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico; to the Committee on Claims.

649. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the leasing of Indian lands for business and other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

650. A letter from the Administrative Officer, the White House, transmitting the Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the White House Office as required by Public Law No. 49 and Budget Circular No. 421, amending the estimate transmitted with letter under date of July 1, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

651. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made pursuant to the appropriation act of July 2, 1942 (Public Law 644, 77th Cong.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

652. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report and recommendation concerning the claim of Lt. Col. Charles H. Morhouse, Medical Corps, United States Army, against the United States; to the Committee on War Claims.

653. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of the R. B. Walker Funeral Home; to the Committee on Claims.

654. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to further amend the act of February 14, 1931, relating to allowances for travel by automobile; to permit of allowances for transportation in excess of minimum first-class accommodations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

655. A letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 14 of the act entitled "An act to provide for commitments to, maintenance in, and discharges from the District Training School and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925, and to amend section 15 thereof, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

656. A letter from the President, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide uniform allowances for the transportation of civilian officers and employees, their families, and effects, upon permanent transfer from one official station to another or from one Federal agency to another; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

657. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

658. A letter from the Director, the Office of Censorship, transmitting a revised statement of personnel limitations for the Office of Censorship for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

659. A letter from the Secretary, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, transmitting copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements presented to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

660. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a copy of letter dated August 19, 1943, addressed to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget requesting an amendment in the personnel limitation for the Veterans' Administration during the first quarter of the current fiscal year; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

661. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of United States Civil Service Commission Form 3257 giving the employment statistics of the various bureaus of the Department of the Interior, together with a summary, for the month of July 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

662. A letter from the Administrator, National Housing Agency, transmitting copies of the Civil Service Commission Form 3257 for the months of June and July; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

663. A letter from the Director, Division of Administrative Management, National War Labor Board, transmitting revised Forms 80-R001, Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements, for the Disputes Divisions, the Divisions of Administrative Management, and the summary of the various divisions of the National War Labor Board; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

664. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, under the provisions of section 2 of Public Law No. 779, Seventy-seventh Congress, report covering the period from the date of approval of the act (December 1, 1942) to the end of the first fiscal year (June 30, 1943); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

665. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the report covering its operations for the period from the organization of the Corporation on February 2, 1932, to June 30, 1943, inclusive; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

666. A letter from the Director, Office of War Information, transmitting a copy of the Office of War Information request to the Bureau of the Budget for a revision in personnel ceilings for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

667. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the second paragraph of section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

668. A letter from the Director, Office of War Information, transmitting a revised copy of Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Require-

ments, which was originally submitted under date of July 21, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

669. A letter from the Administrative Officer, Office of Defense Transportation, transmitting a copy of Budget Bureau No. 80-R001 which has been prepared relative to the personnel ceiling for the first quarter of the 1944 fiscal year, pertaining to similar form transmitted on July 20, 1943, which has been revised; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

670. A letter from the Director, Office for Emergency Management, Division of Central Administrative Services, transmitting copies of revised Quarterly Estimates of Personnel Requirements of the Division of Central Administrative Services for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

671. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend title IX of the act of March 27, 1942, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "An act to further expedite the prosecution of the war," by adding a new section thereto providing free postage under certain conditions for persons serving in the armed forces of any foreign country with which the United States may be associated in the prosecution of war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

672. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting pursuant to the act of April 10, 1928 (45 Stat. 413), report and recommendation concerning the claim of Harry L. Smith against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

673. A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting a revised quarterly estimate of personnel requirements of the National Labor Relations Board for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

674. A letter from the President, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting, as requested in Budget Circular No. 421, and in accordance with Public Law No. 49, Seventy-eighth Congress, a copy of letters of July 6, July 13, and July 31, addressed to the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

675. A letter from the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, transmitting his final report covering the period May 1937 through August 23, 1943, the expiration date of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

676. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the summary report of the exercise by the Navy Department of the authority granted in the basic law, pursuant to the provision of section 2, Public Law No. 779, Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

677. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 86 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

678. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 13, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Snohomish River, Mason County, Wash., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 11, 1939; to the Committee on Flood Control.

679. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting revised copies of statements in connection with the personnel requirements of the Federal Communications Commission for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944, as required by section 11 of the War Overtime



Pay Act; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

680. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a survey of the Little Sioux River watershed in Iowa and Minnesota, pursuant to the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

681. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a survey of the Potomac River drainage basin in Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, pursuant to the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

682. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a survey of the Middle Colorado River watershed in Texas, pursuant to the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

683. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 172 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

684. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 17, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on the cooperative beach erosion study at Niagara County, N. Y., made under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, and an act of Congress approved on June 26, 1936; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

685. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a copy of a letter addressed to Hon. Harold D. Smith, Director, Bureau of the Budget, certifying that the Post Office Department is within the quota set by that Bureau under dates of July 29 and August 25, 1943, for each of the appropriation units involved; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

686. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting a second list of registrants who have been deferred because of their employment in or under the Federal Government as of June 15, 1943, in accordance with the provisions of subsection C of Public Law No. 23, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 8, 1943; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

687. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting reports on War Department contracts, in excess of \$150,000, let during fiscal year 1943; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

688. A letter from Alfred Tawresy, captain, United States Navy, transmitting report showing the name, age, legal residence, rank, branch of service, with special qualifications therefor, of each person commissioned from civilian life in the Navy from May 30, 1943, to July 29, 1943, and in the Marine Corps and Coast Guard from June 1 to July 31, 1943; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

689. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting a supplementary list of registrants who have been deferred because of their employment in or under the Federal Government as of June 15, 1943, in accordance with the provisions of subsection C of Public Law No. 23, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 8, 1943 (list prepared from reports submitted in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

690. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the third monthly list of registrants who have been deferred because of their employment in or under Federal Government as of July 15, 1943 (list prepared from reports submitted in the

continental United States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

691. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a report dated April 3, 1943, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

692. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report dated March 18, 1943, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers on a preliminary examination and survey of Miami River and tributaries, Ohio, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938; to the Committee on Flood Control.

693. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting an interim report dated October 26, 1942, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on the Detroit River, Mich., concerning only that portion known as the American Channel north of Belle Isle, between Windmill Point and Fairview Slip, Detroit, Mich.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

694. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to limit compensation for services in connection with certain claims against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

695. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to implement the jurisdiction of service courts of friendly foreign forces within the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

696. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a second revised form of quarterly estimate of personnel requirements, for "Salaries and expenses, community war services," for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; also some revised quarterly estimates of personnel requirements for the Public Health Service for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

697. A letter from the Assistant Superintendent, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting report of Federal Civilian Employment for the Executive Mansion and Grounds for the month of August 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

698. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting information forwarded to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, showing the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of various constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

699. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act approved January 16, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for the retirement and retirement annuities of civilian members of the teaching staff at the United States Naval Academy and the Postgraduate School, United States Naval Academy;" to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

700. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting the Fourth Quarterly Report of the United States Commissioner of Education on the Education and Training of Defense Workers, covering the period beginning April 1, 1943, and ending June 30, 1943; to the Committee on Appropriations.

701. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report covering activities under the Federal aid to wildlife-restoration fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943; to the Committee on Agriculture.

702. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of various legislation passed by the Municipal

Council of St. Thomas and St. John; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

703. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of various legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

704. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of Resolution No. 35, to provide for the construction of post-war plans for the Virgin Islands, which was passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John on March 27, 1943; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

705. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for St. Elizabeths Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

706. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$250,000 (H. Doc. No. 265); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

707. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 4, 1943, forwarding a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a survey of the Ohio River and its tributaries for pollution control, authorized by section 5 of the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 266); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 312. A bill for the relief of Freda Utley; without amendment (Rept. No. 700). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2131. A bill for the relief of Henry Angeli; without amendment (Rept. No. 701). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2509. A bill for the relief of Marie Engert; without amendment (Rept. No. 702). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2902. A bill for the relief of Mrs. William Leo; without amendment (Rept. No. 703). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3115) granting a pension to Mrs. Julia Hinton, and the same was referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H. R. 3196. A bill to provide insignia for persons discharged from the armed forces of the United States because of disabilities not

due to their own misconduct; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 3197. A bill to make title VIII of Public Law 753 of the Seventy-seventh Congress entitled "Renegotiation of War Contracts," as amended, inoperative as to future war contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3198. A bill to prohibit unauthorized agreements with foreign nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 3199. A bill to authorize the appropriation, for expenditure by the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, of certain amounts received from services of conscientious objectors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 3200. A bill to provide certain benefits for members of the armed forces upon their discharge or release from active duty, to provide for the use and disposition of surplus war property in the interests of small business enterprises of veterans and others, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 3201. A bill providing for the transfer to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Navy of certain lands comprising a portion of Croatan National Forest in the State of North Carolina; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 3202. A bill providing for the deferment of fathers until certain prisoners have been inducted; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEIDINGER:

H. R. 3203. A bill to prohibit the fixing of a maximum price of less than \$2 per barrel on crude petroleum; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 3204. A bill to establish and provide for a system of old-age and survivors insurance for employees of religious, charitable, educational, and certain other organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 3205. A bill to provide for the deferment of fathers from training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mrs. NORTON:

H. R. 3206. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 3207. A bill to provide for the inspection and registration of bicycles in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3208. A bill to permit construction, maintenance, and use of certain pipe lines for steam-heating purposes in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3209. A bill authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 3210. A bill to extend to certain civilians abroad the provisions of law prescribing a special method for voting now applicable to members of the armed forces in time of war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 3211. A bill relating to the induction of registrants who applied and who were accepted for induction and assigned to educational institutions for special and technical training under the provisions of the act approved August 31, 1918, but whose induction without fault of their own was not completed; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN:

H. J. Res. 154. Joint resolution to provide for the temporary admission into the United States of political or religious refugees from the Axis Nations; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. Res. 300. Resolution authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the manuscript entitled "Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen, World War II, and Their Dependents", as a public document, and providing for additional copies thereof; to the Committee on Printing.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Constitution relative to paying of taxes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Constitution relative to the income-tax law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Constitution relative to taxes on incomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Chamber of Deputies of Peru, relative to the Independence Day and definite triumph over the German-Italian-Japanese triumvirate; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to limit the term of the President of the United States to not more than two consecutive terms; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take necessary steps to remove restrictions on corn acreage and to encourage an expanded production of corn; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Puerto Rico, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to establish a republic of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Dodecanesian Unions in Egypt, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States that the ardent desire of the inhabitants of the Dodecanese is to be united with their motherland, Greece; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with a report on rent control in the city and county of Honolulu, T. H., to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Republic of Costa Rica, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with a cordial sympathy and continental solidarity to the House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Puerto Rico, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to establish the independence of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 3212 (by request). A bill for the relief of Amelia A. Mannshardt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 3213. A bill for the relief of Ludwig Bial, Grete Bial, Ernest Bial, and Ottile Bial; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 3214. A bill for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 3215. A bill granting an increase of pension to Forrest E. Andrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 3216. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Bruce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3217. A bill for the relief of Claribel Moore; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3218. A bill for the relief of Enid M. Albertson; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3219. A bill providing for the payment to Yatie Fowler of money due on account of Civil War service of her grandfather, George W. Allison; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3220. A bill granting an increase of pension to Catherine J. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H. R. 3221. A bill for the relief of Pongetis Vassiliou; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 3222. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret McWilliams; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2108. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Dominic Streff and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2109. Also petition of Thomas V. Carrens, president, U. A. W. A., C. I. O., Local 936, St. Louis, Mo., and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2802, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2110. Also petition of Joseph Langen and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2111. Also petition of Wolff Tober Shoe Co. and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2112. Also, petition of Mrs. E. Hiesler and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to



enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2113. Also petition of George W. Kutter and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2114. Also petition of Robert W. Cutty and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2115. Also petition of H. McCormick and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2116. Also petition of Herman Stamm and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2117. Also petition of William M. Yates and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2118. By Mr. LYNCH: Resolution of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Burlington, Vt., supporting legislation to provide for a ship canal between deep water in Hudson River at Albany, N. Y., and deep water at Crown Point, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

2119. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 47 members and adherents of the United Presbyterian Church of New Bedford, Pa., requesting the passage of all bills now before the House to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages, to ban beer and liquor sales at military and naval centers, to make it unlawful to furnish alcoholic beverages to anyone in uniform, and to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and transportation of all alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2120. By Mr. TARVER: Petition of Mrs. A. Barton and 93 other citizens of Rome, Ga., requesting the Congress of the United States to enact House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2121. By Mr. SUNDSTROM: Resolution of the Senate of New Jersey, memorializing the Congress of the United States to adopt legislation to provide municipalities with compensation in lieu of taxes lost by reason of Federal Government acquisition of property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2122. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of Comité de la Colonie Française, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2123. Also, resolution of French Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2124. Also, resolution of Seminole Tribe No. 54, Improved Order of Redmen, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2125. Also, resolution of Seminole Council, No. 65, Improved Order of Redmen, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

2126. Also, resolution of Ligue Henry IV, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2127. Also, resolution of French war relief fund, French War Veterans, San Francisco, Calif., relative to urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2128. Also, resolution of Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2129. Also, resolution of Le Courrier du Pacifique, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2130. Also, resolution of Alliance Française, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2131. Also, resolution of Les Chasseurs, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2132. Also, resolution of Franco-American Lodge No. 207, I. O. O. F., San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2133. Also, resolution of French Laundry Owners' Association, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2134. Also, resolution of La Auloise, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2135. Also, resolution of S. F. French Athletic Club, urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2136. By Mr. SCHIFFLER: Petition of C. A. Schafer and other residents of Wheeling, W. Va., and vicinity, protesting against the consideration of any and all prohibition measures by Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2137. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Petition of Karl F. Cady and sundry residents of Attleboro, Mass., urging enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2138. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition signed by Charles Gilson, Wells Road, Maybee, Mich., and 16 other residents of that community, urging the enactment of House bill 2082, the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2139. By Mr. HOPE: Petition relative to House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2140. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Maritime Union of America, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the rollback-the-prices order of the President; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2141. Also, petition of the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, New York State, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to renegotiations of contracts and their effect on State tax revenues; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2142. Also, petition of the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, State of New York, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to New Jersey Canal project; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

2143. Also, petition of the members of the First Church of the Nazarene, Austin, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2144. Also, petition of the Henry George legislative committee, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to land value taxation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2145. Also, petition of the director, the Urban Land Institute, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 1163; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2146. Also, petition of the president, Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to post-war policy for the mineral industry; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2147. Also, petition of the chairman, Municipal Council, St. Thomas and St. John, V. I., St. Thomas, V. I., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to benefits of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2148. Also, petition of Francis Jean Reuter, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to petition 221, Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2149. Also, petition of Francis Jean Reuter, of Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to petition No. 221, Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2150. Also, petition of Francis Jean Reuter, of Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to petition No. 221, Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2151. Also, petition of the City Council of Dearborn, Mich., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to payment by the Federal Government of a service charge equivalent to the amount of tax that would be paid as if the plants and machinery were the property of a private enterprise and subject to taxation; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

2152. Also, petition of the American War Dads, Dallas, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the case of Max Stephan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2153. Also, petition of the Texas State Federation of Labor, Austin, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to price control; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2154. Also, petition of the executive director, Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., Chicago, Ill., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to water pollution for the city of Chicago; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

2155. Also, petition of the executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives' Association, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to prisoners of war as workers on the railways of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2156. Also, petition of the national director, Women's Auxiliary of the National Maritime Union of America, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the strengthening and building of national unity; to the committee on Military Affairs.

2157. Also, petition of the national secretary, National Maritime Union of America, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the civilian war assistance; to the committee on Appropriations.

2158. Also, petition of the Twenty-third District Townsend Club, Williamsport, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2159. Also, petition of the Automotive Trade Association managers, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to investigation and solution of the current gasoline shortage; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2160. Also, petition of the United Steelworkers of America, Alabama City, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the cost of living level; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2161. Also, petition of the chairman, Mexican-Kickapoo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, petitioning consideration of their resolution protesting against the passage of Senate bill 1311; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

2162. Also, petition of the office of the city and county clerk, Honolulu, T. H., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 1163; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1943

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, who art the hope of all the ends of the earth and the light of all our seeing, help us who grope in the darkness of earth's dim ways to remember that even the shadows themselves are born of light. Lift upon us the light of Thy countenance. Save us from the blighting company of those for whom humanity's wistful longings are but a target for sneers. May we be saved from despair by hope and by faith. Deliver us from political policies which are symptoms of spiritual disease. Even while we are spurred to fight with all our might against a present evil may we also be lured by the vision splendid of a coming good. Give us courage and strength for the vast task of social rebuilding that needs to be dared if life for all men is to be made full and free. We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HATCH, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, September 14, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HATCH. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

|              |                 |               |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken        | Ellender        | McNary        |
| Andrews      | Ferguson        | Maloney       |
| Austin       | George          | Maybank       |
| Bali         | Gillette        | Millikin      |
| Bankhead     | Green           | Moore         |
| Barbour      | Guffey          | Murray        |
| Barkley      | Gurney          | Overtown      |
| Bridges      | Hatch           | Radcliffe     |
| Butler       | Hawkes          | Revercomb     |
| Capper       | Hill            | Reynolds      |
| Caraway      | Holman          | Robertson     |
| Chavez       | Johnson, Calif. | Scruggs       |
| Clark, Idaho | Kilgore         | Taft          |
| Clark, Mo.   | Langer          | Thomas, Idaho |
| Connally     | Lucas           | Thomas, Utah  |
| Danaher      | McCarran        | Tobey         |
| Davis        | McClellan       | Truman        |
| Downey       | McFarland       | Tunnell       |
| Eastland     | McKellar        | Tydings       |

|            |          |        |
|------------|----------|--------|
| Vandenberg | Wallgren | White  |
| Van Nuys   | Walsh    | Wiley  |
| Wagner     | Wheeler  | Willis |

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are necessarily absent as members of a special committee of the Senate investigating matters pertaining to the conduct of the war.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are absent on important public business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is detained on official business.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent as members of a special committee of the Senate investigating matters pertaining to the conduct of the war.

The following Senators are necessarily absent:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair). Sixty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF HARRY E. PRATT TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing of the committee will be held on the morning of September 22, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, upon the nomination of Harry E. Pratt, of Alaska, to be United States district judge, division No. 4, district of Alaska. At that time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make representations to the committee.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF ELLEN K. RAEDY TO BE ASSOCIATE JUDGE, MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary,

and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing of the committee will be held on the morning of September 22, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, upon the nomination of Ellen K. Raedy, to be associate judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia. At that time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make representations to the committee.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF GUY T. HELVERING TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, KANSAS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing of the committee will be held on the morning of September 22, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, upon the nomination of Guy T. Helvering, of the State of Kansas, to be United States district judge for the district of Kansas. At that time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make representations to the committee.

CONTROL AND REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC TO REDUCE ABSENTEEISM—PETITION

Mr. ANDREWS presented the petition of the president and members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Green Cove Springs, Fla., which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, without the signatures attached thereto, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

To reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization, we, the undersigned citizens of the State of Florida, petition the Congress of the United States to pass the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082) introduced by Hon. JOSEPH BRYSON, of South Carolina.

RESOLUTION BY WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AUGUSTANA SYNOD, WICHITA, KANS., IN OPPOSITION TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD, copy of a resolution recently adopted by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of Wichita, Kans., reaffirming its traditional opposition to the liquor traffic and calling upon public officials, local, State, and national, to drastically curb such activities. I share wholeheartedly the convictions of these people on this subject.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas our Nation is at war and the strength of our entire Nation must be rallied; and

Whereas we are faced with such a serious wave of juvenile delinquency; and